McAllister & Beaver

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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The old Silver Dollar.

How dear to my heart are the coins of my childhood,
When fond recollection recalls them to view;
Dad's scanty gifts in an occasional mild mood:
The hardly-gained "pelf" which my infancy knew.
The old-fashioned copper, with green rust corroded;
The smooth-sided "levy," and sixpences small;
The pilastered "quarters," by long use eroded,
The old silver dollar loved better than all.
The old silver dollar, our dad's legal dollar,
The bright, shining dollar, loved better than all.

Report on the Mississippi Massacre.

At length we have an official report of the Chisolm massacre in Kemper county, Mississippi, from the Attorney-General of the United States. The reports concerning this affair have been various and conflicting, and perhaps the facts would never have been fully brought out had not a person who had always claimed to be a British subject been one of the victims, and an investigation by the United States government became necessary to ascertain whether he was a British subject or not. The local authorities of Kemper county and the state government of Mississippi have taken but little real interest in the matter, and it is doubtful if anything like adequate justice is ever meted out to the perpetrators of this diabolical crime. The evidence taken by order of the Attorney-General fully confirms the published accounts and shows that the murder of Judge Chisolm was the result of a deliberately planned conspiracy, which had for its object not only the death of the Judge but of others arrested with him. It was not the result of any sudden outburst of popular frenzy, as claimed by some, but was a deliberate and cold-blooded murder. The object of the murder was to remove the victims of their conspiracy in order that they might not be witnesses against them in suits which were pending against them in the state and federal courts.

The persons directly and indirectly concerned in the murder number about fifty. Of this number, twenty or more had been indicted for offenses against the election laws committed at the Presidential election in November last, and six of these were members of the notorious Gully family. Their offenses consisted in outrages committed against both colored and white voters and indictments had been found against them in both the federal and state courts. The cases in the state courts were to have been tried a short time before the massacre took place, but the indictments were all stolen from the court house, and therefore the trials could not take place. The trials in the United States court were set down for May last, and the witnesses against the accused were Judge Chisolm, Rossenbaum, the Lapper brothers and Gilmer. It was to prevent these trials, or rather to prevent any testimony from being given against them that the Gully brothers and others who had been indicted planned the conspiracy, its purpose being to kill all the above named witnesses. The assassination of George W. Gully, which took place on the 26th of April, was used as a pretext for the action which had been commenced against Judge Chisolm and his friends, and upon which they had been committed to prison.

Angus McLellan was a warm personal friend of Judge Chisolm and when the jail where the Judge was confined was surrounded by the mob, he was visiting him in the room assigned him. The sheriff called to McLellan to come down and he did so, and as he came he gave his gun to young Chisolm, son of the Judge. When McLellan reached the bottom of the stairs the sheriff closed the door behind him so that he could not return. Finding he could not return he started to go away, and was walking toward his shop when the mob fired upon him, several bullets penetrating his back, chest and bowels and killing him at once. McLellan was not one of those whose death had been determined upon by the conspirators, and his only offense was that he was the friend of Judge Chisolm and had visited him in prison. A sketch of McLellan, contained in the report, is condensed as follows:

He was born in Scotland in 1817 and came to Nova Scotia in 1819. In 1848 he went to Maine and remained there one year, and then went to Alabama, settling at Mobile. In 1856 he went to Kemper county, Mississippi, and in 1857 he purchased some town lots in DeKalb. At the time of his death he owned considerable property. During the war he was a workman in the rebel ordnance department. While working at Mobile, he refused to perform any kind of military duty, claiming that he was a British subject and exempt. He applied to the British consul at Mobile for protection, and informed him of his enlistment with the sixty-days troops of Mississippi. The consul, however, refused to grant him protection, alleging that by English law he had forfeited his right to the protection of the crown. In speaking of this action of the consul's, McLellan always charged that his judgment was biased by reason of his sympathy with the confederacy. At the close of the war, McLellan returned to DeKalb and re-sided there until he was killed. He always claimed to be a subject of Great Britain, and persistently abstained from performing any duties peculiar to American citizens. He never had himself registered, never voted and never served on a jury.

The fact thus appears to be clearly established that he was not a citizen of the United States, and that he never voluntarily renounced his allegiance to the British government. Whether by his military service for sixty days in the confederate army he forfeited his right to protection as a British subject, the authorities of that government must determine. His service in the confederate army occurred in 1861, when the Governor of Mississippi raised a force to serve for sixty days. He went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, but during his brief term the force to which he belonged was not engaged in any active hostilities. He died a bachelor, and the question of his citizenship must be determined before his estate can be legally administered upon. The Attorney-General will furnish the British minister with a copy of the report, and future proceedings on the part of the United States will depend somewhat upon the decision which may be rendered respecting the citizenship of McLellan. It will be a lasting stigma upon the state of Mississippi if the perpetrators of this most infamous massacre are not dealt with in the most summary manner known to the law.

Republican State Convention.

The chairman of our county committee gives notice that a meeting of the committee will be held in the office of William P. Wilson, Esq., on Wednesday, 18th inst. (to-day.) Its announced business is to elect two delegates to attend the State Convention, which will be held at Harrisburg on the 29th of August. Owing to existing circumstances there will be some additional duties devolving upon the committee, one of which will be to receive the resignation of Postmaster Johnston as chairman; and another very important duty will be to appoint three conferrees to meet like conferrees from Clearfield and Clinton counties to name a Senatorial delegate to represent this senatorial district in the State convention.

It will be remembered that the senatorial conference, last fall, made a premature appointment in the person of Thomas McNarney, of Clinton county, who was then, and is now, a mail route agent on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. Under President Hayes' order he is not eligible, as a delegate, unless he resigns as route agent.

It is rumored that there is a scheme on foot for him to appoint his alternate, which will enable them to carry out the Harris-McNarney scheme, of packing the convention with United States officials, or substitutes, subject to their manipulations.

We insist on our conferenec meeting the issue to-day by appointing conferrees equal to the emergency, whose duty it shall be to call a meeting in due time and elect a person properly qualified to perform the duties. Let every conscientious Republican in the district repudiate such proceedings as were thrust upon us last fall by the appointment of McNarney. The time has come when the good of our party demands purity of action and condemnation of those who seek their own aggrandizement by improper motives and intrigue. Now is the time—will our committee act? We await the result.

Thomas H. Greevy.

Thomas H. Greevy, editor of the Altoona *Globe*, is named as a mongrel candidate (Democratic, Labor Reform, etc.,) for Recorder, to be voted for in that city on the 31st inst. We do not know Mr. Greevy personally; but what we know of him leads us to the conclusion that he is not the proper man for that responsible position. A recorder is literaly a Semi-Judge—a man who requires judgment and ballast, and we have yet to learn that Mr. Greevy is the possessor of either. He is certainly indiscreet and impulsive—the man, above all others, who should not be a recognized leader of the working classes. Such men generally conduct the thoughtless for a time, but their doings are short-lived and frequently culminate in disaster to those they undertake to befriend.

We recollect Mr. Greevy as the chief of the "Sawdust" war in Williamsport, for which he was convicted of a breach of our laws and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. But justice was cheated, prior to his incarceration, by premature and indiscreet executive clemency. He is a political adventurer whose real history, if made known, would damn him in any community. His latest achievement is an attack upon his honor, Judge Hall, of the Bedford district. In the late trial of an embezzlement case in that court, *Monsieur* Greevy attended as an attorney and asked admission to the bar. Instead of being an attorney in the case he assumes to become a grand critic of the court, and published an unwarranted attack upon Judge Hall, which was so disgusting to the members of the bar, with one or two exceptions, that they petitioned the court to compel him (Greevy) to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the list. Because, while attending court under the ostensible purpose of being an attorney in the cause pending, now, after he has discovered that he committed a grievous blunder, he makes an effort to evade the responsibility incurred by skulking behind his privilege as a reporter. The judge's decision has not been rendered.

The outcrop of the controversy indicates the avenging of a private grievance, and Greevy seems to be a proper penny-a-liner to fix up the job. Such men in influential positions contribute a dangerous element in politics as well as citizenship, and as the cities of our commonwealth wield a tremendous influence in the election of our State officials, it is entirely proper that they set a good example in their local affairs. When they depart from this rule, and such crookedness comes to the surface as is now threatened in Altoona, it is highly in place that the country press should sound the alarm. If such a demagogue can be elected by an enlightened people, such as populate Altoona, we may well ask—What next?

THE prospects for an abundant peach crop in the state of Delaware was never more encouraging than it is now. There is a lively conflict between the growers and the president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company as to what should be the proper facilities for transportation and freight charges. The railroad company seems to be master of the situation. All our dealers here will make ample provision to buy on the ground floor, which will enable them to supply this delicious fruit at living prices. The day for paying from three to five profits has gone by, and fair prices is the only consideration that will stimulate sales.

POSTMASTERS and other federal office holders, who have been acting as chairmen of county committees, are resigning their positions with commendable alacrity in order to attend to their official duties exclusively. Not a single case of a postmaster resigning, however, has yet been heard of. They all prefer office to party.

THE firm of Lyon, Shorb, & Co., of Pittsburgh, succumbed to the panic three years ago under an indebtedness of $600,000, and on Tuesday they paid the last installment to their creditors. They have paid dollar for dollar with interest.

The Next Auditor-General.

As the time approaches for our State Convention to convene the question as to who shall be our nominees is one that will naturally arise in the minds of those who feel the importance of placing the very best candidates in the field. There would seem to be more interest in the contest for Auditor-General, and the leading candidate now for that responsible position is certainly our genial friend J. A. Passmore, of Schuylkill county. Mr. Passmore has a great many acquaintances and warm friends in both parties in this community. He is social, courteous and eminently qualified in every respect. If he shall be nominated, he will add vigor and enthusiasm to the campaign, which are always so much needed during an "off year." The Schuylkill *Republican*, one of his home papers, speaks as follows:

We have of late noticed with a great degree of satisfaction the numerous complimentary mentions of our contemporaries throughout the State of J. A. M. Passmore, Esq., of this county in connection with the Republican nomination for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, next fall. Amongst all classes of Republicans, as well as many prominent and influential Democrats, the announcement is received with satisfaction and pleasure, that so worthy a Republican and conscientious, honorable a gentleman is likely to be placed before the people for the important position.

Mr. Passmore comes from good old Pennsylvania stock, and has resided in this county upwards of seventeen years, being engaged in cultivating the young intellect and training up the minds of the youth of the county; branching into the legal profession, and subsequently into the insurance business. Besides he has filled many honorable positions, in every one of which he has acquitted himself faithfully, intelligently and honorably, winning the good opinion of his fellow citizens. His Republicanism is of the right sort—bold, fearless, progressive—in which he has not only been earnest but has every year been found amongst the foremost in doing battle, in his effective way, for the success of the party and its candidates.

As to ability and probity of character, no man who knows Mr. Passmore will interpose a question. The prominent part he has taken in educational matters, his services as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, his frequent selection to political and other conventions, has made his name a household word throughout this county, and, should he succeed in making the nomination, the handsome vote he will receive in November will testify that he is not only extensively, but that he is well and favorably known. He will go into the next State Convention with the delegation from this county, and also with a strong support from various sections of the Commonwealth.

IT seems as if the animosity between the Orangemen and the Catholics will never die out. Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, was celebrated in Montreal by a parade of the Orangemen, and as usual a riot resulted. One young man was ruthlessly shot down and killed by the Irish rioters, and others were wounded. The authorities did not interfere, and indeed did not even evince an inclination to do so. The Orangemen, however, flourish best in the face of opposition, and just as soon as the streets of the city are guaranteed to them in safety for public display their parades cease. They seem to contend more for the principle than the practice.

THE iron trade is reported very dull. American pig iron is unsettled, manufacturers only buying as pressed by urgent wants. In Scotch pig the trade is lifeless and unsatisfactory, it being impossible to move important lots unless at lower prices than importers care to concede, and the dealings in small lots from yard are of a most meagre description. Rails are dull. The Cambria Iron Company, it is said, has recently been importing iron ore from Spain at a cost not exceeding $8 a ton, and yielding about 60 per cent. pure iron. It costs less to bring ore to Johnstown from Spain than from Lake Superior.

Married Women and Building Association Loans.

The Supreme Court of this State, says the Daily *Patriot*, rendered a decision in the case of Wolbach and wife against the Lehigh Building Association. It declares that in all cases where married women deal with the associations the mortgage is good only for the actual amount loaned and legal interest. A logical consequence seems to be that if the money loaned has not been used to buy or improve her separate real estate, but has been used to raise money to pay her husband's debts, or for other purposes, it is void altogether.

This will, no doubt, seriously effect the vast improvements made by the Building Associations on the credit of mortgages given by married women, and will prove a great matter for such associations. Of late years it has been a very common practice for men to hold their property in their wives names, and, when desirous of a loan, to join with the wives in the mortgage, contrary to the law as it now appears. The effect of this decision will certainly be seen in litigation consequent upon suits on mortgages given by married women, and a total refusal by the associations to make future loans on any terms.

Visit to Centre and Mifflin Counties.

We copy the following remarks of State Lecturer, Samuel R. Downing, from the *Farmer's Friend* of June 30. It will no doubt be read with interest by many of our readers:

As you remarked in the *Friend* of a recent date, Centre county is doing a good work. Patrons there are reaping benefits from the order, and of the eleven meetings held there during my stay of five days, ten of them were large and spirited.

This comes of work and *home* work. Brother Leonard Rhone, Deputy and Master Pomona Grange, has labored silently, constantly, wisely, as one having full faith that the Grange is all that our orators say it is, an implement of untold value when *used*, and to use it involves work. Seeing that only by the labor of organizing the business features connected with it, could any good thing come out of it, together with such men as Bros. George Dale and James F. Weaver, Campbell and others as faithful and willing co-workers, Brother Rhone has made a Pomona Grange equally as important as any medical, bank, dental, manufacturers or trade association. I would impress the fact that this has been done by *work*.

Not only do the Granges of Centre flourish, not only are their public gatherings and picnics well attended, but so thoroughly have they co-operated in purchasing and in other ways that the Grange there has an individuality, if I may use the term, and to such an extent that the strongest merchants and the best of manufacturers seek its trade in a business way. The Patrons here uniting their efforts firmly upon business principles; sincere, undivided, and loyal in their commercial contracts and relations—disregarding the pit-falls that are made to demoralize them, such as the practice of selling below cost adulterated, inferior, or a certain line of goods for the purpose of breaking contracts—the Grange, thus reliable and cash-paying, has here, I repeat, its commercial identity, is recognized as a complete and definite agency or market. This accomplished through the sacrifice, careful work and management of a few first-class men. I am pleased to present this as a truth, which is the very opposite of mere flattery.

When Brother Weaver, who is by the way a member of the legislature and an excellent representative of the labor interest, placed their plan of fire insurance before Attorney-General Lear for approval, that officer, being himself either now or but recently a farmer, acknowledged that it was a plan that he had intended to place before the people and was highly gratified with it. Between three and four hundred thousand dollars in risks have been taken. I received yesterday a circular of prizes worked up by the Executive Committee having special reference to the wants of the farmers of Centre, giving preference to our state agency where it could be used to advantage, with inducements the most advantageous from local manufacturers and dealers, and fully informing Patrons as to profits on a multitude of articles and supplies within easy and certain access. At the same time an additional circular is distributed, informing Patrons of an arrangement by which they are extended the privilege of a seperate department at the coming County Agricultural Exhibition, and exhorting every Patron and Matron to do his or her very best. Success in this direction will at once advance the Grange in public estimation, give it character and attract trade. Some time ago a contract was made for a large quantity of plaster. Through the indiscretion of one member, outside parties were enabled to run their prices a trifle below the price fixed in this agreement, yet of all the Patrons ordering, not one surrendered and the entire order was taken. This again strengthened the Grange in the estimation of the best merchants and manufacturers. Not only sought by these, but we were met on our crusade and at one of our meetings by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Centre County Agricultural Society, a citizen and large dealer in Bellefonte, who askes the privilege of publicly appealing to Patrons to co-operate with them in making a good fall fair. Beyond this an agency has been established at Lock Haven for the sale of produce, entirely upon a cash basis. Grange agricultural machinery is being well patronized. Brother Dale has been energetic in his fight for the Climax reaper. The rakes of these machines, introduced two years ago, did not work satisfactory. Here was trouble. But the rake was remodeled and now works well. Every machine sold at that time was supplied with a new rake, without any cost to the owner, and at his choice he was offered the privilege of taking an entire new machine without any extra expense. Such are the benefits that accrue from faith, labor, concentration of orders, spunk and a straightforward, reliable, cash business system. Added to all this, the Patrons, farmers and laborers of Centre have in Brother Weaver an excellent representative who works inside and outside of the Grange, and in his official capacity, for the introduction of an economy whereby the greatest good shall be distributed among the greatest number. During my entire journey I was accompanied by him and Brother Rhone, both sharing my labor and making my visit very pleasant and comfortable. A ride of forty miles and two meetings in one day is a sample of how they do things. During our trip I met many kind, solid people whom I hope to meet again.

On my way to Centre, I stopped and met the Patrons of Mifflin at their Pomona Grange. Saturday and Sunday we went the way of all the people and attended church. These are a church-going people, houses are closed, roads are filled with vehicles and pedestrians. Three times was I caught by the wave. I have a little idea that had I said "No" the third time Brother Henry would have been contented to repose at home, but a "Worthy State Lecturer" should take all the good that comes within reach. Perhaps the Mifflin county folks will see me again soon, and therefore more anon of that county and people.

S. R. DOWNING.

The Fall of Grover.

It is difficult to believe that Grover, of Oregon, is a "fraud," or that he has ever done anything inconsistent with his attitude of unselfish devotion to the cause of reform. We can hardly bring ourselves to entertain for a moment the suspicion that Grover bought his election as Senator from Oregon. But they seem not only to be suspecting it up there in Oregon, but actually proving it. Members of the legislature who had been pledged to vote for Mr. Nesmith, familiarly known as "Old Nes," and who repudiated the pledge and voted for Grover without any visible cause, were subsequently found to be taking up mortgages in a surprising manner; purchasing saw-mills in such abrupt and unexpected fashion as to excite remarks from their neighbors, who never supposed that if steamboats were selling for a cent apiece, they had money enough to buy a gang-plank; showing up twenty-dollar gold pieces, and doing all the other ridiculous things that men drop into with the possession of unusual and doubtful ducats. Then there were impecunious members seen coming from Grover's room counting up sums of money, and one fellow who "approached" Nesmith with a corrupt proposition, and said at the same time that he could get money for his vote and thought it was right to take it, has skipped into the mountain fastnesses, "a hundred miles from home," to elude the vigilance of a United States Marshal who wants him as a witness. All these things have a bad look for Grover, and what is worse, the persons conducting the inquiry announce that they are as yet only on the threshold of the investigation. So that, notwithstanding our faith in Grover, and our unwillingness to suspect him of securing by purchase the seat in the Senate he promises so greatly to adorn, we must confess that things look "squally" for him so far as heard from.

We remember Grover with pride as the inventor of Cronin, and the Cronin Electoral College—that intelligent body, which, beginning with Cronin alone, grew up by gradual accretions and Cronin's natural selections to be a College and cast votes, and hold a certificate with a grant, and have a claim for mileage. It was Grover whose progress eastward just behind Cronin was hourly telegraphed to the country, from his embarkation at Portland till his arrival at Washington. It was Grover who was serenaded at San Francisco and made a speech; who was greeted at various points on the route by large numbers of the friends of Tilden and reform, and upon each occasion attested his devotion to the cause of political purity; who was received and entertained at Washington as the very Apostle of reform, and who was everywhere hailed as the political deliverer of Democracy. And now to think that at the very moment he set sail down the Pacific coast, exciting the grateful emotions of the whole country watching his progress, he should have been himself the Senator-elect by purchase. It is hard to believe it of him. He seemed so great and noble and pure, and talked so good to all the deputations that waited on him, and the brass bands that serenaded him, that such a man could have corrupted a legislature and bought votes away from "Old Nes" appears incredible. If Mr. Tilden had known what manner of man he was he would undoubtedly have forbidden his nephew, Col. Pelton, from telegraphing him in cipher, and perhaps have carried his opposition to fraud so far as to have refused to give Cronin a cent.

Out of it all, however, this satisfaction remains: The Democrats in the Senate will have the opportunity to "rebuke fraud" when the report in Grover's case is received. They have been hankering for such a change for months. They will embrace it eagerly. There have been cases heretofore in which persons elected to the Senate have been suspected of purchasing their seats. For instance, there was Patterson of South Carolina. Democratic statesmen and Democratic newspapers took high ground upon that question, maintaining with great earnestness that it was the duty of the Senate to refuse to accept his credentials because of the taint of corruption upon them. They said the Senate ought to vindicate its own dignity and maintain the purity of elections by denying Patterson's claim to a seat. Uncharitable persons in the opposition said then that it made all the difference in the world whether the claimant was a Democrat or Republican, and that the Democrats never would have hesitated a moment in Patterson's case if he had been a Democrat. There is now an opportunity to repel all such insinuations and establish a precedent and a record for the party. It is a pity to lose Grover and the moral effect of his example as a reformer, but if it affords the Democracy an opportunity to attest its sincerity and exhibit its consistency no one will complain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry

Drifting into Love.

I had sworn to be a bachelor, she had sworn to be a maid,
For we both agreed in doubting whether matrimony paid;
Besides, I had my higher aims—for science filled my heart;
And sh said her young affections were all wound up in art.

So we laughed at those wise men who say that friendship cannot live
Twixt man and woman, unless each has something else to give.
We would be friends as true as ever were man and man—
I'd be a second David and she Miss Jonathan.
We liked each other, that was all, and quite enough to say;
So we jest shook hands upon it in a business sort of way.

We shared our sorrows and our joys; together hoped and feared;
With common purpose sought the goal which young ambition reared;
We dreamed together of the days, the dream-bright days to come;
We were strictly confidential and called each other "chum."

And many a day we wandered together o'er the hills—
I seeking the bugs and butterflies, and she the mined mills,
And rustic bridges and the like, which picture-makers prize.
To run in with their waterfalls and groves and sunny skies.

And many a quiet evening, in hours of full release,
We floated down the river, or loafed beneath the trees,
And talked in long gradation, from the poets to the weather,
While the summer skies and my cigar burned slowly out together.

But through it all no whispered word, or tell-tale look or sigh,
Told aught of warmer sentiment than friendly sympathy;
We talked of love as coldly as we talked of nebulæ,
And thought no more of being one than we did of being three.

"Well, good-by, old fellow,"—I took her hand for the time had come to go—
My going meant our parting, when to meet we did not know;
I had lingered long, and said farewell with a very heavy heart,
For, though we were but friends, you know, 'tis hard for friends to part.

"Well, good-by, old fellow, don't forget your friends across the sea,
And some day when you've got lots of time, just drop a line to me."
The words came lightly, gaily, but a great sob just behind
Rose upward with a story of quite a different kind.

And then she raised her eyes to mine, great liquid eyes of blue,
Full to the brim and running o'er like a violet cup with dew—
One long, long look, and then I did what I never did before,
Perhaps the tear meant friendship, but I think the kiss meant more.

Kissing in the Street.

Did you ever notice mortals—
Now I bet a cent you did—
How the ladies—pretty creatures—
Can't keep their feelings hid!
But they're kissing out in public;
Kissing everywhere they meet;
Kiss—kiss at church and shopping,
And—kissing—in the street!

Behold a charming maiden
Arrayed in fashions bright,
She meets upon the sidewalk
A friend she saw last night;
"How are you, darling Nellie!
How glad I am to meet!"
Then, a dainty shake of fingers
And a—kissing—in the street!

A bachelor beside us
Says, "pity that is done
So much, for I am certain
It e n't be any fun;
This kissing out in public;
Kissing everywhere they meet;
Kiss, kiss at church and shopping,
And—kissing—in the street."

"But the secret great is this, sir;
The maiden has no beau—
No gentleman to kiss her;
She must her feelings show
By kissing out in public;
Kissing all she may meet;
Kiss, kiss at church and shopping,
And—kissing—in the street!

Now, merry hearted maidens,
And women more discreet,
Give over this bad habit
Of kissing in the street;
Remember that false traitor
Who knealt at Jesus' feet,
And don't become a greater
By kissing in the street.

Be noble-minded women,
With hearts attuned to right;
Then shall each see the other
As those who dwell in light;
But never for an instant—
Whoever you may meet—
Be caught, like silly noodles,
A kissing in the street.

Women and Wine.

Pop! went the gay cork flying,
Sparkled the gay champagne,
By the light of day that was dying,
He filled up their goblets again.
Let the last, best toast be woman,
"Women, dear women," said he,
"Empty your glass, my darling,
When you drink to your sex with me."

But she caught his strong, brown fingers,
And held them tight as in fear,
And through the gathering twilight
Her fond voice fell on his ear;
"Nay, ere you drink, I implore you,
By all that you hold divine,
Pledge a woman in tear drops,
Rather by far than wine.

"By the woes of the drunkard's mother,
By the children that begged for bread,
By the face of her whose loved one
Looks on the wine when 'tis red,
By the kisses changed to curses,
By the tears more bitter than brine,
By many a fond heart broken,
Pledge no woman in wine.

"What has wine brought to women?
Nothing but tears and pain,
It has torn from her heart her lover
And proven her prayers in vain;
And her household gods all scattered,
Lie tangled up in the vine;
Oh! I prithee pledge no woman
In the curse of so many—WINE."

Our Story Teller.

Only a Dressmaker.

"Do you really love me, Charley?"

"Do I really live and breathe? Now, Ruth, what's the use of asking such an absurd question as that, when you know perfectly well that I don't belong to myself at all. I'm a slave—a miserable, abject captive in the chain of your sweet eyes and gentle words—and, what's more, I haven't the least desire to regain my lost freedom!"

"Nonsense, Charley!"

But Ruth Murray said "Nonsense" in a tone that clearly meant "The very best of sense;" and Mr. Charles Trevor took advantage of the coquettish syllables accordingly.

They were sitting in the library of the fine old country house, with a bright fire blazing. Charles Trevor was tall, and dark and handsome, with wavy black hair and frank features, while Ruth Murray was very small and very plump, with long, brown eye lashes, and lips red and ripe as strawberries, and hair like golden water stirred into fantastic ripples by summer evening winds. Only that she was wonderfully pretty and coquettish withal, as many pretty girls are apt to be. Isn't that enough?

"Charley," she said, thoughtfully, playing with one of the sparkling buttons of her jacket,—"I do believe that you love me—but I'm afraid that your sentiments will undergo an alteration when you know that—that—"

"I ought to have told you before," faltered Ruth, coloring vividly, and seeming to shrink away from the ruddy shine of the fire, "only—"

"Told me what, darling?"

"That I am only a dressmaker."

"You a dressmaker! And visiting at Wardley Place?"

"Kate Wardley and I were school companions, Charley—and she is very kind—and promised to tell nobody, lest people should be cold to me."

"Stop a minute, Ruth," said Mr. Trevor. "I didn't ask the question because the fact made one whit's difference in our relations towards one another; only I was taken a little by surprise, as it were. A dressmaker, are you? Well, Ruth, I shouldn't care if you were a crossing-sweeper. I love you—and that's enough for me."

"But, Charley, I am poor and obscure."

"What of that? I am not rich, by any means; but I am fully capable of working for both of us; and as for being obscure, why, we'll try and see if we cannot make ourselves a name in the world, Ruth."

"But you are not obscure, Charles. The Trevors stand high in the circles of fashion. I know that, humble little dressmaker though I am."

"What then?"

"Why, the world will say that you have made a *mesalliance*."

"And what care I for the world's verdict, as long as I am happy in your love? Little Ruth, what sort of a mercenary renegade do you take me for? I love you—and I'm going to marry you!" There was a glitter suspiciously like tears on the long eye-lashes, as Ruth felt Charles Trevor's loving glance resting on her face, and the little hand stole softly into his, with an unconsciously confiding movement.

"Charley," said Ruth, in a soft, stifled voice, "I'll try to be a good wife to you."

And then—oh, strange, inscrutable heart of woman!—Ruth Murray cried, just because she was so very happy.

And the next day, the gay country-house coterie broke up, all the guests going their several ways, and owning, one to another, "that they had had a delightful time," and the next chapter commenced—while Ruth Murray went home to a house with a shop, where a plate bore the words, "Miss Mackenzie, Dressmaker."

* * * * * * *

The bright January sunshine was turning the crusted snow to diamonds, and making Miss Mackenzie's shabby carpet look half a dozen degrees shabbier than ever. The clock has just struck eleven, and Ruth Murray, in a blue delaine dress, and a trim linen collar, was tacking together the breadths of a gold-colored glace silk, with her rosy mouth full of pins. Miss Mackenzie stood watching her, with a skirt-lining depending from her bony arm.

"Ruth," said the old maid dubiously, "I don't understand you at all."

"Don't you, Hetty? Well, that's not at all strange, for half the time I don't understand myself."

"No; but—Ruth, this arrangement seems to me so unsatisfactory—so unsuitable—"

"Don't my work give satisfaction?"

"I never had an apprentice learn half so quickly. Those white little fingers of yours seem gifted by magic!"

"Thank you," said Ruth, bowing demurely. "The yellow silk, please. Didn't you tell me that Miss Trevor was coming here at eleven to try on her dress?"

"So she said—and there is the carriage dashing up to the door. It's a fine thing to be rich. Are you sure the dress is ready, Ruth?"

"Quite."

Perhaps Ruth Murray's cheek was a trifle pinker than usual as Miss Trevor rustled loftily into the room; but otherwise there was no shade of difference in her manner or demeanor.

"I'm afraid I'm a little behind time," began the imperious young lady throwing off her costly ermine cape; "but—why, Ruth Murray, this surely cannot be you!"

"It is I, Miss Trevor."

Maria Trevor stared.

"Oh, you've come to have a dress fitted—Miss Mackenzie has such success!"

"No," said Ruth, quietly; "I am Miss Mackenzie's assistant."

"A dressmaker!" almost shrieked Miss Trevor.

"Yes; a dressmaker."

Maria drew herself up haughtily.

"This is very strange," she said frigidly; "nay, it is quite unaccountable. I thought you were a visitor at Wardley Place."

"I was."

"And did Kate Wardly know—"

"Who I was? Perfectly."

Maria tossed her head.

"Upon—my—word! this was really a gratuitous insult to her other guests! Kate Wardley shall know my opinion of her conduct!"

Ruth had grown pale and then red; but the next moment a score of laughing dimples broke out around her mouth.

"It was dreadful to admit a dressmaker into the circle of her aristocratic friends—and it was unheard of audacity in the dressmaker to venture within the charmed limits. Will you allow me to try on your dress, Miss Trevor?"

Maria stood haughtily silent in the middle of the room, while Ruth mounted on a stool, to bring her nearer Miss Trevor's height, put in pins here and there, and laid little folds and basted refractory seams.

"She is pretty," thought Maria, as the sunlight glanced athwart Ruth's golden hair, and showed the exquisitely fine texture of her rose-leaf skin. "No pearl powder there! I wonder if there is any truth in the report that Charles fancied her! The idea of our brother flirting with a dressmaker—for of course it was nothing more than a flirtation!"

And Miss Maria unconsciously gave herself such a jerk that two pins flew half across the room, and Ruth arched her eye-brows.

"Dear me, Miss Trevor, I shall never get your dress fitted if you don't stand still!"

"Home!" said Maria Trevor, imperatively to the coachman, as she folded the gay Afghan over her silken skirts.

Mrs. Trevor was dreaming over a bit of embroidery by the fire; and Charles Trevor, standing in the bay window, was glancing up and down the columns of the morning paper, as Miss Maria entered. It was a magnificent drawing-room, with ceilings of fresco and gold, and carpets soft and rich as finest moss; white, plate-glass windows hung with massive satin draperies, let in a softened light, and rich pictures glimmered on the walls. The Trevors were not rich—but the Trevors were very worldly, and knew exactly how to make appearances their tool.

"Mamma, what do you think?" exclaimed Maria, breathless and eager; "that Ruth Murray, whom we met at Wardley Place—the pretty blonde I told you of—"

"What of her?" asked Mrs. Trevor, as Maria stopped for breath, and Charles looked quickly up, with a deep flush on his cheek.

"She's nothing but a dressmaker!"

"Nonsense, Maria! You must be mistaken."

"But I am not mistaken, mamma! I saw her this very morning at Miss Mackenzie's and she tried my dress on with her own hands!"

"Surely, my love, Kate Wardley would never invite a young person in that social position to—"

"But, mamma, the Wardleys are so odd, you never know what freaks they may be guilty of. The idea of a common dressmaker's presuming to associate with those so far above her!"

"Stop a moment, Maria," said Charles Trevor, advancing into the room. "I have yet to learn in what respect Miss Murray is at all inferior to any of the guests at Wardley Place. In my estimation, her beauty, grace and intellect place her far above any young lady there!"

"There, mamma, I told you how it was!" said Maria, turning to her mother. "Charles has been just foolish enough to become infatuated with her baby face. I wish we had never gone to Wardley Place!"

"My dear boy," urged Mrs. Trevor, "you surely cannot be in earnest."

"Mother," said Charles, quietly, "I am so deeply and entirely in earnest, that I shall ask you within a few days to welcome Ruth Murray as your son's wife."

"Charles," gasped the mother, "are you insane?"

"Will you receive her as a second daughter, mother?"

"Never!"

"And I will never recognize her as one of the family," exclaimed Maria, actually pale with anger. "Charles, how dare you so degrade us?"

"It is an honor, Maria," returned her brother, calmly. "Ruth is a jewel of the first water—more's the pity that you are blind to its sparkle."

"But, Charlie, my son," pleaded the mother, "we have so depended on your making a wealthy alliance."

"Mother, I am sick of this scheming and manœuvring," passionately spoke out the young man. "Depend upon it, I shall never become the hanger-on to a rich wife. I have too much respect for myself ever to be bought and sold in the matrimonial market. I love Ruth Murray, and I shall marry her."

And from this position no storm of tears, reproaches, or upbraidings could induce him to swerve one hair's breath.

"And when will you be my wife, Ruth?"

"Only wait until February, Charles," pleaded the blue-eyed little damsel. "I have but one relation in the world—my uncle—and he is coming home from abroad. I should like him to be present at my marriage."

So Charles Trevor waited much against his will.

Maria Trevor came into the drawing-room one evening, full charged with the fashionable on dit of the day.

"Mamma, everybody is talking about this Sir William Murray, who has arrived from India. Mr. Lacy says he was commander-in-chief there, and is immensely rich: moreover that he is a bachelor, and has a niece who is to be his sole heiress. Couldn't we contrive to make their acquaintance? Oh, if Charles was not such an infatuated madman about this dressmaking-girl!"

"It's the same name," mused Mrs. Trevor; "surely they cannot be connected?"

Maria laughed contemptuously.

"General Murray connected with a dressmaker! That looks likely, don't it?"

And Mrs. Trevor owned to herself that the idea had been a very visionary one.

The wedding was to be very quiet—Ruth had insisted upon this—and as she walked to the church dressed in a neat gray traveling guise, leaning confidingly on the arm of her future husband, a sudden memory flashed across Charles Trevor's brain.

"I thought you expected an uncle, Ruth?"

"He will meet us in the church, Charles."

"And you have never even told me his name."

"His name? Oh, it is General Sir William Murray."

"What! Not the General Sir William Murray?"

"I think there is but one General Sir William Murray," said Ruth, smiling at his astonishment.

"Hallo!" ejaculated Charles, stopping short and staring down into the blue eyes,—"and are you the heiress that half the world is gossipping about?"

"I believe so, Charley."

Charles Trevor never spoke another word until the marriage ceremony required his voice, and hardly knew whether he was awake or dreaming when his little wife introduced him to the tall, white-haired old gentleman who had given her away, as "Uncle William."

"Young man," said the General, "my niece tells me that she has married under false pretences—do you regret the transaction?"

"Not a bit of it," said Charles, heartily. "I don't care whether she's dressmaker or heiress, as long as she is my own little Ruth."

"It was her own caprice," said the veteran, laughing. "The fact is, Ruth was so afraid of becoming a victim to some devouring fortune-hunter—"

"That she turned dressmaker in self-defense," said Ruth, finishing her uncle's sentence for him. "Kate Wardley and Miss Mackenzie—who had once been my mother's maid—were alone cognizant of my secret; and they have kept it well. Now it is no longer a secret. Oh, Charlie, how I trembled that night at Wardley Place, lest you should withdraw your love when—when I told you that I was only a dressmaker."

"I loved you, Ruth," said honest Charles, all unconscious that any other explanation was possible.

And Ruth looked triumphantly at her uncle, with eyes that said, "Have I not won a prize?"

Uncle William wiped his spectacles, and smiled, and said nothing. To him Ruth was the dearest thing in all the world, and he could fully sympathize with Mr. Charles Trevor.

Mrs. Ruth welcomed her mother and sister-in-law to her palace home with a sweet frankness and cordial welcome that almost persuaded Maria into the belief that she had entirely forgotten that little episode in Miss Mackenzie's room; and Maria loves dearly to talk to her fashionable friends about "darling little sister Ruth—the heiress, you know, that Charley married!"

A Novel Case.

A very singular case was brought to the attention of the Probate court at Springfield, Mass., the other day. A man died leaving one-third of his property to his wife, one-third to his child, and the other third to a child then unborn. The unborn party proved to be twins, and the executor is sorely perplexed as to whether he shall divide the third, giving each of the twins one-sixth of the estate, or whether he shall carry out the testator's purpose to serve all the children alike by giving them and the widow each one-fourth, or whether, again, he shall give the widow her third and divide the other two-thirds among the three children. The case being wholly without precedent in this State, the court gave the executor no advice, and the conundrum is in some way to be brought before the Supreme Court.

Early Disappointments.

"How old was you, my dear, when you lost your lover?" said a kind and patronizing matron to her old maid guest; "or, perhaps, it is painful to talk about the affair?"

"Oh, no; the pain of the experience has all gone out of my life, it was so long ago. I was only about thirteen when it happened."

"Poor dear! do tell me about it, then, it must have been very interesting."

"Yes, very. You see my sweetheart was a green grocer's apprentice—a red cheeked, blue-eyed boy, five or six years my senior. I used to buy apples and calamus root of him on my way to school, and he always gave me more than my penny's worth; and besides a smile so sweet that I was drowned in it and dead in love every day of my life. When I parted from him to go away to my boarding school, he kissed me and called me his little frow; I ran away burning up with blushes, and for three years made his rosy cheeks and blue eyes the inspiration of all my dreams. I would have held it as an insult if any one had made so bold as to entreat me to depart from following after him. Well, I came home, somewhere about thirteen, I think, and with my heart fluttering up in my mouth, I hastened to have sight and speech of my apprentice.

"There were the old landmarks—the open coal bin, outside the door, from which the poor people were supplied by the basketful; the fish barrel, with one dried mackeral in, the garlic, the potatoes, the spinach and all. There were the dozen brooms swinging before the open door—they used to seem a veritable crimson curtain to my eyes as I parted them. They were a trifle more like red broom corn than now, but still I parted them with eager hand and went in.

"Two little blue eyes no bigger than beads looked strangely at me out of the collops of fat in which they were imbeded, and a bearded mass too big for his waistband, and with a face red and mottled to the likeness of a dirty copper kettle, asked me gruffly what I wanted, evidently vexed at the interruption, for he was measuring soft soap.

"Three cents' worth of calamus," I said, still hoping against hope.

"'At's all—any more; have peanuts?"

"A great deal discouraged, I nodded assent. He took up a small tin measure, partly filled it, and said: 'Bea-nuts is beanuts now tays; we bays higher as a dollar sometimes.'

"I put my three cents on the counter—not in his hand as I used to do—and went sorrowfully away. I had seen my John, but not my little sweetheart—he was dead; dead, for good and all, and that night I buried him in his own cabbage garden; and, dear madam, that is all the love affair I ever had."

The Jew in History.

The Jew still walks the earth, and bears the stamp of his race upon his forehead. He is still the same being as when he first wandered forth from the hills of Judea. If his name is associated with avarice and extortion, and spoken in bitterness and scorn, yet in the morning of history it gathers round it recollections sacred and holy.

The Jew is a miracle among the nations. A wanderer in all lands, he has been a witness of great events of history for more than eighteen hundred years. He saw classic Greece when crowned with intellectual triumphs. He lingered among the broken but beautiful architecture which rises like a tombstone over the grave of her departed splendor.

The Jew saw Rome, the "mighty heart" of nations, sending its own ceaseless life's throb through all the arteries of its vast empire. He, too, has seen that heart cold and still in death. These have perished, yet the Jew lives on—the same silent, mysterious, indestructible being. The shadow of the Crescent rests on Palestine, the signet of a conqueror's faith—still the Jew and his religion survive. He wanders a captive in the streets of his once queenly Jerusalem, to meditate sad and gloomily on the relics of ancient power. Above him shines the clear sky, fair as when it looked down on the towers of Zion; but, now, alas! beholds only a disolate city and an unhappy land. The world is his home. The literature of the ancient Hebrew triumphs over all creeds and schools and sects. Mankind worship in the sacred songs of David, and bow to the divine teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, who also was a son of Abraham. Such is the Jew. His ancient dreams of empire are gone. How seldom do we realize, as we see him in our city streets, that he is the creature of such a strange, peculiar destiny. Neither age, nor country, nor climate have changed him. Such is the Jew, a strange and solitary being, and such the drama of his long and mournful history.

He Ain't Pushing Me.

Some time ago, on the Sabbath day, we wended our way to one of our churches, and, instead of a sermon, we heard an address upon some missionary or other benevolent subject. After the address was concluded, two brethren were sent around with the baskets for contributions. Parson L——, who was one of the basket bearers, taking the side upon which we sat. Immediately in our front, and upon the next seat, negligently reclined our friend Billy H——, a gentleman of infinite humor and full of dry jokes. Parson L—— extended the basket, and Bill slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give us something," said the Parson.

"Can't do it," replied Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one?"

"Yes, but I am not able to give anything."

"Pooh! Pooh! I know better; you must give a better reason than that."

"Well, I owe too much money; I must be just before I am generous, you know."

"But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe anybody else."

"That's true, Parson; but then he ain't pushing me like the balance of my creditors."

The Parson's face got into a curious condition and he passed on.

A Mean Man.

That is an editor. He pursues his fellow-mortals from cradle to grave with a tigerish sort of relentlessness. Firstly, he makes a joke of your birth, by saying that your father was son-struck by an eleven pounder. He watches your growth through childhood—always ready to swoop down upon you like a hungry hawk connecting with a spring rooster, whenever you happen to break somebody's window, torture a cat, play hookey, or fasten a brass kettle to a dog's caudal appendage. Later on, when you begin to go out amongst 'em, he ridicules you to the full extent of his stunted philosophy; tells about your parting your hair in the middle—how you was run away from one girl's house by the watch-dog; how some other fellow cut you out; how some other girl endowed you with a mitten; how you are in the habit of getting under her window at night, just as the old gentleman pitches a barrel of water out of a parellel window, etc., *ad infinitum*. Then, when you get married he tells all he knows about it, and all he don't know—how you had to set up the beer to a gang of calathumpians; what kind of a looking woman you have, and hypocritically wishes you joy, and a burdensome family of children. Should yourself or wife, at any future time, conclude to elope with somebody else, get divorced, or do anything on your own responsibility, Mr. Editor goes for you, and you soon see your name in every paper in the land, promiscuously intermixed with such dead language expressions as *scan mag. flagrante delicto*, and the like. Do you imbibe? If so, the whole world knows it, just as soon as the paper can be got to press. Finally, when you shuffle off this mortal coil, the editor's tell all about it—and then dismisses you by closing with a lot of doggerel, after abusing you all your life—about how you have "gathered at the river," "climbed the golden stairs," "gone to be an angel," etc., etc.

Once a Clerk, Always a Clerk.

"You think this is a fine business, standing behind the counter and roping in money all day," said the cashier in a leading restaurant. "Better carry a bod up a ladder. During the rush of business I am nearly distracted; I am fined if I sit down; fined if I make a mistake; the shadow of a detective is over me from dawn until dark; I have to make good all losses, and carry home all the bad money I take in. You judge the banking by the President; he has a fine salary, an easy time, and comes and goes when he pleases. A bank clerk is a mere machine. He comes at nine, and he is lucky if he gets off at six. He can't go unless his accounts balance. He works like a cart horse and grabs his lunch amid a press of business, as it is handed to him under the counter. From this drudgery there is no escape. There are few promotions. Once a clerk always a clerk. Look at that receiving teller. He is over sixty. He has stood on that spot thirty years. He is honesty personified. The bank has never lost a shilling by him. He handles millions daily; yet his pay is ridiculously small. He will die a receiving clerk, as he has lived."

YOUNG POSITIVIST.—(Clergy makes a pastoral call—Lady brings forward her son of eight years, to be examined as to his theological sentiments:)

Pastor—"What is a miracle?"

Boy—"Dunno."

P.—"If you were to see the sun in the middle of the night, what would you think of it?"

B.—"Should think 'twas the moon."

P.—"But if somebody was to tell you that it was the sun, what would you think then?"

B.—"Should think 'twas a lie."

P.—"But I don't lie. If I should tell you 'twas the sun, what would you think of it?"

B.—"Should think you wasn't sober."

"Mrs. Sage, I should like to know whose ferry-boats these are that I stumbled over in the hall?" "Ferry-boats, indeed, sir! Those are my shoes. Very polite of you to call them ferry-boats!" "I didn't say ferry-boats, Mrs. Sage. You misunderstood me. Fairy boots, I said, my dear friend."

SPRING, - - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - - 1877.

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H. HERMAN, Manager.

Misstatements about the Mollies.

A good many exaggerated stories are in circulation respecting the condition of affairs at the coal mines since the great execution of the Molly Maguires. We have reason for saying that there has been no unlawful violence worth considering. There is no ground for supposing that O'Connor, who was found dead on the railway track near White Haven, was the victim of anything except his own drunkenness. No such person as John Grady, who is said to have been murdered, is known in that vicinity. McHugh, the witness, has been away, but he is expected back again, and no surprise is felt or expressed at his absence. McDermott and O'Brien, who are said to have been important witnesses at the trials, were witnesses of no importance whatever. It is not true that a number of "breakers" have been burned—only one "breaker," which had not been used for a long time, has been thus treated.

The fears of further murders which are entertained in different and distant parts of the country, are not felt at the mines. The operatives there are suffering from a depression of the business, but they are quiet and orderly. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Molly Maguires is a labor Association. It is another to say that it is holding its regular meetings, and preparing for further murderous action. It is felt in the vicinity that the vital strength of the Society is gone. Some effort may be made to revive it under the new name, but the plan will hardly succeed. The vigorous action of the authorities has borne its legitimate fruit, and anything like a repetition of the old terrorism is not to be anticipated.—*New York Tribune.*

Circular Motion of Debt Paying.

Mr. Brown kept boarders. Around his table sat Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, the village milliner; Mr. Black, the baker; Mr. Jordon, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed, and lumber merchant.

Mr. Brown took out of his pocket-book a ten dollar note, and handed it to Mrs. Brown, saying:

"Here, my dear, are ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs. Brown handed it to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying:

"That pays for my new bonnet."

Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordon as she handed him the note:

"That will pay for your work on my counter."

Mr. Jordon handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour, feed and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown, saying—

"That pays ten dollars on board."

Mr. Brown passed it to his wife with the remark that that paid her the twenty dollars he had promised. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, be again returning it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board. Whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket-book, exclaiming that he never thought a ten dollar bill would go so far.

Thus a ten dollar greenback was made to pay ninety dollars indebtedness inside of five minutes. Who says greenbacks are worthless?

The foregoing is an imaginary sketch, but it tells a true story of the good effect of prompt payment of small debts, as well as big ones. It is the way to make currency current.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that reports from farmers who have begun harvesting show in the main an unusually fine yield and quality of winter wheat. From the spring wheat and corn regions the reports are, as a rule, very encouraging.

The amount to be raised by taxation in the city of New York this year is only $28,484,269. Democracy in that city must be a great luxury, or its people would not be willing to pay that price for it annually.

Quiz believes in cremation, for the benefit of the soap trade. He knows lots of people whose ashes would make splendid lie.

If there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone it is when a line full of clothes comes down in the mud.

The sympathy of one weaker than ourselves, the sympathy even of a little child, will aid the most resolute.

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-27-1y.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

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TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Panuel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON. JOHN I. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. F. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v1n41-1y*

THE BOOKS OF THE MILESBURG BUILDing and Loan Association are now opened to receive subscriptions in the second series, to begin as soon as one hundred shares of stock or over shall have been subscribed.

26-4t FRANK E. TAYLOR, Sec.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-13-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELSE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

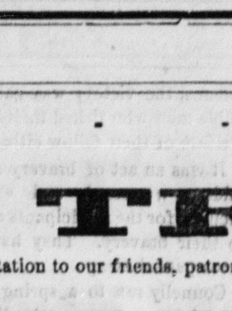
DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 13 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 132 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. v10n1

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a12-1y

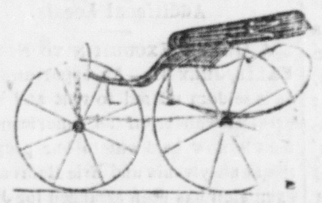
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is. **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WM. S. GALBRAITH, Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-p6-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOEMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1585 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851 World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853 World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867 World's Fair, Phila., 1876

ALSO

COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

21-3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

PATENTS!

Free Reduced. Entire Cost $55.

Patent Office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within six months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.

J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,

12-3m Washington, D. C.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, notexceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

Bellefonte Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Local Reminiscence of Sixty Years Ago.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 9th instant contains a "Reminiscence of Sixty Years Ago," in which an account is given of two celebrated highwaymen of that day.

There are a few incidents in the subsequent lives of these desperadoes (Lewis and Conelly), remembered by the writer, which perhaps may not be uninteresting to the present generation.

About the time referred to in the article, Lewis and Connelly, with an accomplice by the name of McGuire, attacked a wagon loaded with store goods, in what is known as the "Seven Mountains," belonging to Hammond & Page, then merchants of this town, and succeeded in carrying off a valuable part of the cargo, consisting mainly of dry-goods, a portion of which were afterwards found secreted in the mountains.

Some time after they came to Potter's Mills in Pennsvalley, where they made an attempt to enter the store of J. & J. Potter, at that time kept in an old log building under the superintendence of John Kerr, assisted by Jacob G. Lebo, a clerk. Kerr and Lebo, having been aroused, made some demonstration, which caused them to leave without securing much plunder. The latter gave them the contents of an old shot gun, when, it was said, Connelly proposed returning a rifle ball, but was prevented by Lewis.

The next heard of them was that they had gone to the home of Lewis, on the Sinnemahoning creek, in what is now Clinton county. At this period the whole community was alarmed at the depredations they were committing, and hence it was extremely desirable that an effort should be made to arrest them.

A party of reputable citizens of this town, namely—Hon. John Mitchell, afterwards canal commissioner and for a number of years a member of Congress from this district; James McGhee, a prominent member and supporter of the M. E. church; John Hall, the father of our County Commissioner and a very intelligent and influential man; Major William Armor, familiarly known as one of the best, if not the very best, rifler in the whole country; Peter Deisel, a one-armed man; and Samuel Askey, who was undoubtedly the most noted backwoods hunter in northern and western Pennsylvania, composed the party who started with their rifles in pursuit.

It was considered a daring undertaking, and many advised them not to attempt it, as these brigands were the terror of the whole community, and it was believed they were desperate men, who would never surrender with their lives. A braver and more determined set of men never started out on such an enterprise, and, as the result showed, were just suited for the occasion.

Having travelled on foot for a week or more through the woods, there being no roads of any kind, with their provisions in their knapsacks, in addition to the game they secured, they finally approached a house on the Sinnemahoning, and, from an adjacent hill top at some distance, discovered a party of men shooting at a mark. Satisfied that Lewis, Connelly and McGuire were among them, and having first examined their guns and picked their flints, they made a sudden raid down the hill and surprised the marksmen, when firing commenced on both sides, to the great consternation of all concerned. Owing to the fact that the pursuers were prepared for the contest, and the pursued unaware of their approach, the former had the advantage, and, as a consequence, the victory was gained by the noble men who risked their lives for the welfare of their fellow citizens.

It was an act of bravery and courage seldom witnessed, and should have secured for the participants a monument to their bravery. They have all long since passed away.

Connelly ran to a spring house hard by, where, as he was reloading his rifle, he was mortally wounded. After receiving the shot, he made his way to the forks of a tree, to which he was traced by the flow of blood from his wound. He died the same day and was buried in that locality.

Lewis was shot in the arm by, it was said, Peter Deisel, although this was never certainly known, as from the promiscuous firing it might have been done by another; and they all preferred sharing the responsibility of taking life, under the circumstances, rather than placing it upon one of their number.

He was brought to Bellefonte in a two horse wagon, covered with a muslin sheet, on the evening of a very sultry day, and, as may be supposed, to the great relief of all the inhabitants. He was taken to the front room in what was known as the old jail, where he remained until he died from the effects of the wound. It was the opinion of the attendant physician that he might have survived, but for his refusal to submit to an amputation of his arm, which afterwards mortified and caused his death.

Every attention was paid to Lewis by the citizens of the town, especially the ladies, during his sickness, and much sympathy was felt for him in consequence of the impression which prevailed, that among his bad ones he had some good qualities—one of which was his aversion to taking life in pursuance of his calling, and another his preference for robbing the rich that he might give to the poor. It is not known to the writer what became of McGuire. He had been frequently arrested and imprisoned, but usually made his escape, and it was the general opinion that there was no jail in the country sufficiently strong to hold him. He had the reputation of being particularly expert in this respect. They had all been frequently concerned in the robbery of the mails and of passengers in stage coaches, but neither, it is believed, were ever convicted.

There are many other interesting facts connected with the history of these men—who were notorious robbers in their day—which are doubtless remembered by some now living; but the object of this communication has been mainly to give the names of those who participated in their capture, as well as the result.

***

Additional Locals.

A GRAND EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS, JULY 31.—An opportunity such as is seldom offered to visit and see the greatest wonder on the American continent is now held out to our people by the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad. An excursion has been arranged for July 31, tickets good for ten days, and fare for the round trip from Lock Haven and back $7.75. We quote from their circular:

"Watkins Glen is one of the most wonderful freaks of nature on the American continent. It is situated in Schuyler county, New York, at the head of Seneca lake, between two ranges of hills, which seem to have been torn asunder in the formation of this narrow valley. It consists, properly of a number of glens or sections, rising one above another, and extending several miles in all, forming a series of rocky arcades, galleries and grottoes, subterranean at times, and again widening out into vast amphitheatres, the grandeur and magnificence of which cannot be fully realized by description. It forms the channel for a limpid stream, which follows its eccentric course, making a descent of about eight hundred feet, from section to section, by a myriad of cascades and rapids, the beauty and variety of which are unequaled. In accordance with nature's own divisions, Watkins Glen has been divided by name into ten different sections, known as Glen Alpha, Glen Obscura, Glen Cathedral, Glen of the Fools, Glen Difficulty, Glen Arcadia, Glen Facility, Glen Horicon, Glen Elysium and Glen Omega. The names are appropriate and significant, indicating the peculiarities to which they are applied. The Glen is one of nature's reservoirs of eternal coolness. In its shadowy recesses, beside its emerald waters, you forget even the fierce heat of July and August, hundreds of feet above you.

"Niagara Falls, the world's wonder, cannot be described; words cannot convey any satisfactory idea of its stupendousness—its awfulness. Excursionists must see Niagara for themselves, and to each it conveys its own description. Seekers of pleasure should not fail to take this delightful trip. The rates are the lowest ever offered. The scenery over the entire route cannot be excelled for beauty and grandeur.

"There will be issued, in connection with the railroad ticket, a coupon ticket, giving the bearer the following privileges, viz: At Watkins, dinner, supper, lodging and breakfast at the Glen Mountain House, and admission into the Glen. Leaving Watkins at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, August 1st, by steamboat over the beautiful Seneca lake, forty miles to Geneva, N. Y., (dinner on board steamboat,) thence via. N. Y. C. R. R., passing the celebrated Clifton Springs, arriving at Niagara Falls at 9 in the evening. Supper, lodging, breakfast and dinner at the International Hotel, admission into Prospect Park, Inclined Railway to foot of American Falls, toll across the Suspension Bridge to Canada Fall's and return, admission to Goat and Luna islands. All the above named accommodations for the small sum of $7.00, making in all the round trip, including railroad fare, Sunbury, $15.00, Lock Haven, 14.75, Williamsport, $14.00. Returning train will leave Niagara Falls at 1:45 P. M., Thursday, August 2d, arriving home the same night.

"Excursionists will have the privilege of continuing their journey at pleasure from Watkins Glen, either by steamboat or by rail, or prolonging their stay within the ten days at either Watkins, Niagara Falls or intermediate points.

"Excursionists remaining at Watkins or Niagara Falls beyond the time provided for will be furnished hotel accommodations at a reduced rate of $2.50 per day. Parties desiring carriages will be taken to all the principal points of interest for $1.00 each. Persons desiring to accompany the excursion should secure their tickets on or before Saturday, July 28th, 1877. Tickets and all information can be procured at the ticket offices of the railroad company, or of Dr. J. Stickle, 216 West Fourth street, Williamsport, Pa.

—The swindling operations on the farming community continue, and the methods resorted to are as numerous as the swindlers. There seems to be victims enough to make it profitable or to give encouragement to the operators. They generally select those who do not read the papers—men who are so wise that it would be folly to even speak a word of caution until they are entrapped. If all farmers would take the papers, the rural districts would not present so rich a field for these swindling operators. The following correspondence of the "Practical Farmer" is worth reading:

EDS. FARMER:—I take this method of warning unsuspecting citizens of a lightning rod swindle perpetrated by certain parties claiming to represent the North American Lightning-Rod Company. They present a blank contract which they desire to fill out, a true copy of which is here appended:

ORDER FOR LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

Date.....

Mr. M. T. Bussey, Agent.

SIR:—Please send me at your earliest convenience for my barn or house (as the case may be) a system of circuit conductors, (.....points and.....rods to the ground), of the Galvanized Lightning Rod, in accordance with the scientific rules set forth on the back of this order; and I will pay cash for the same or give my note due..... at the rate of forty-seven and a half cents for the rods; three dollars and fifty cents for each point, and the price of five feet of rod for each brace; seven dollars and fifty cents for each vane, and two dollars and fifty cents for each ball or star.

M. T Bussey, Ag't. Name.....
Residence.....

☞No estimate of cost or number of feet, made by either salesman or purchaser, will form any part of the contract.

A note will be taken in all cases where the job is not paid for when done.

Their plan of operating to obtain the contract is as follows: They will call you to one side, out of the hearing of the third person, and tell you they have a very superior article that they are very anxious to introduce into the neighborhood in which they are operating, and would like a few sample jobs which they will do at very reduced rates for the purpose of showing the superiority of their rods. They will then make an estimate of the height of your building, together with the number of feet required in the ground, varying from four to ten feet, according to condition of soil, and also the number of feet of rod required to the ground, at the rate of forty-seven and a half cents per foot; for the rod-points, vane, ball and star, the same price as mentioned in the contract. All the rods on the top of the building they will throw in with the points (that is, make no charge for them).

If you do not accept this proposition they will then propose to give you credit for a certain amount on the contract. They are not very particular as to the amount. They pretend they will make almost any sacrifice in order to introduce their rods. Their real object is to obtain the signatures of the parties whom they wish to dupe and swindle to the contract. They will offer another inducement as a condition of the private contract, which is to the effect that they will insure your building against lightning for a period of five years, to the amount of $500, as an indemnity in case the building is struck by lightning, if you will sign a recommendation stating that their work has been done in a good and satisfactory manner.

Well, the contract is made, and another man comes around to deliver and erect the rods. If he is interrogated relative to the contract, he claims to know nothing about the private agreement with the agent; that he is under obligation to deliver and erect the rods in accordance with the provisions specified in the written contract. And yet another man comes around to settle the matter up, receive the money for the same, or take notes if time is given. The first method of procedure in canvassing is to secure the service of a prominent citizen of the place to introduce them, and inform them of the most responsible citizens, though they are very careful not to have him present when any of these private contracts are made.

A FRIEND.

—By the laws of Florida no man who has lost an arm or a leg, no matter how or when, from what cause, can be taxed for any business he may enter into, always excepting the liquor business.

A boy named Snyder was burned to death while celebrating the Fourth in Clearfield. The boy, with others, was engaged in throwing a ball of candle-wick saturated with turpentine.

Warwick township, Lancaster county, has raised a considerable sum of money to pay for the arrest and prosecution of tramps found prowling about in that vicinity.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, '77.

The commanders of Spanish armed vessels may carry their—to them—very safe joke of bull-dozing, arresting and confining the officers of unarmed American vessels, and breaking up their voyages, a step too far. Indeed, the American Eagle unmistakably manifests incipient symptoms of irritation over the latest case of this kind reported. From the evidence filed it appears that about May 20th, while off the South Keys of Cuba, and while the boats were actively pursuing whales, the schooner *Rising Sun*, Capt. Taylor, was "brought to" by several shots from a Spanish cruiser. As in the case of the *Rizpah*, her papers were demanded and declared unsatisfactory. Through the vigor of his protests her commander escaped arrest, but his mate, Mr. Atkins, was seized and held as hostage for the legitimate character and occupation of the vessel, until the arrival of an expert, some days subsequently on a Spanish gunboat, who re-examined the vessel's papers and pronounced them regular and above suspicion. It is not stated whether the vessel was actually placed under restraint during the time, but it is intimated that a heavy claim for damages will be urged, as the prospective profits of the voyage were dissipated by the bullys' illegal interferance. These repeated outrages and wanton insults have aroused a good deal of indignation here, and Mr. Evarts would be sustained in a peremptory demand for full reparation and satisfactory assurances that the recent offences will not be repeated.

It is thought sufficient time has elapsed, and that we are sufficiently disabused of the conclusions of the sensational newsgatherers and makers, to enable us to correctly estimate the significance of the late move in Louisiana, the arrest of Madison Wells and his Returning Board associates. The generally accepted theory is that the Ku-Klux element of the Louisiana Democracy set these persecutions on foot, instigated by the leaders of the "wah" Democracy North and South, including Tilden, probably; that they will be pushed to final conviction, and that if Gov. Nicholls dares to interpose executive clemency he will be promptly impeached. It is alleged that Secretary Sherman, Stanley Matthews, and others prominent in the Electoral and Louisiana commission business, are also to be disciplined; and such a programme is not deemed improbable here. There is much diversity of opinion as to just what it is expected to accomplish by this flagrant disregard of the terms of the agreement by which Louisiana was turned over to Democratic control. Members of the Louisiana Commission who have been heard from agree that the movement is a virtual repudiation of the plighted faith of the Democratic party of the state; and the public regard its perfidy as entirely in character with the action of the leaders in the "Wheeler compromise" adjustment of 1874. I think there can be no doubt that the President shares the indignation everywhere existing in administration circles over the matter.

It appears to be the general impression that Diaz will feel called upon to formally protest against the recent invasion of Mexican soil by our forces in pursuit of Indian thieves, out of deference to popular home sentiment, which is understood to be quite ferocious towards our government because of the late instructions to Gen. Ord. But it is settled that marauders across the Rio Grande are to be punished, and Mexican bluster will prove ineffectual in bringing about any modification of these instructions. It is believed that if Diaz was left to indicate his own pleasure in the premises he would willingly co-operate in suppressing the robbers as a matter of policy, hoping thereby to more speedily secure his own recognition, which, according to report, is under contemplation. Nothing decisive appears to have been yet effected by Gen. Howard in his pursuit of Chief Joseph. It would appear that the latter has made several strategic moves that have so confused our generals as to enable the Indians to elude them. Our losses have been heavy compared with the advantages gained; and latest dispatches seem to indicate that among other obstacles to success is the incompetency, or something worse, of some of Howard's subaltern officers.

It is stated that the Cabinet, at a late meeting, favorably considered the Howgate Polar expedition, and the proposed circumnavigation of the globe by a scientific expedition; but no definite agreement was reached, and both matters will again come up for decision.

The testimony elicited by Mr. Morton's committee in Oregon appears very contradictory, but the tone of that which has reached us certainly has had little effect in dissipating the prejudice existing against Grover, but has increased it rather.

LOGAN.

—From all parts of the South there comes the cry, "We want settlers from the North—men of trades and skill—men with money to start business—farmers who know how to manage land." It's too late. The people of the North are inclined for the present to let the South severely alone.

More Horse Thieves.

For several days previous to the night of the 28th of June, a number of tramps were noticed hovering in an around this borough. On the morning of the 29th, Judge Clyde was short a set of harness, and Samuel Irwin, a neighbor (both residing in Lawrence township, about three and a half miles north of this borough), was minus a horse and buggy. Hence it was pretty well settled that there was a case of horse stealing on hand, and Mr. Irwin and two other gentlemen soon hitched up a team and set out to overhaul the thief, or thieves. By the tracks of the horse and buggy, it was pretty plain that the thieves were moving down through Frenchville, and pursuit was made as rapidly as possible. But Mr. Irwin, finding that he could not overtake the runaways, telegraphed to Westport, upon reaching the railroad at the mouth of the Sinnemahoning. In this way the thieves were headed off between Westport and Renovo, and when ordered to halt, one man jumped from the buggy and started for the woods, and on refusing to halt one of the pursuers discharged a pistol at him, the ball taking effect in the arm, which caused the fellow to twirl around three or four times like a top, and then he begged for quarters. While this was going on the other fellow leaped from the buggy, too, and plunged into the river, and while making for the "other shore," the captors fired several shots at the swimmer, one ball passing through his hat, peeling the hair off the top of his scalp. The firing and noise attracted the attention of parties on the opposite side of the river, who, upon learning that the fellow in the water was a horse thief, commenced stoning him, pelting him right smartly. Mr. Thief, discovering that his reception would be rather warm "over there," turned and commenced swimming down stream. The captors then also commenced flinging stones at him, and when he found the pebbles lighting on him from both shores, and the water getting deeper, and supposing that there would be no "let up" in the flinging of stones, he begged for quarters and turned for the shore from which he started. And after reaching the dry land again, he made an attempt to escape by running into a thicket of bushes, into which the capturing party hurled the stones by the handful. This soon extracted the yell of "murder" out of the fellow in the brush, and upon surrendering, he was secured and handcuffed to his confederate, and the next day lodged in our prison.

The thieves made a very narrow escape with their lives, and they complain bitterly of the reception they received at the hands of the Westporters, alleging that the people down there cannot be more than half civilized from the way they treated them. As there is no sympathy for horse thieves anywhere, we think that they made a fortunate escape when they got away with their lives.

The thieves claim to hail from Columbus, Ohio, and gave their names as Fred Smith and Frank Long, the former aged 25 and the latter 19 years of age—rather young for that kind of calling. Mr. Irwin found his horse very much run down, and the buggy almost ruined. The thieves had missed the road a short distance below the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, and horse, buggy and all went down 150 feet, and landed on the railroad track all "right side up," except the buggy, which was considerably damaged. The escape from death of both men and horse was miraculous.—[Clearfield Republican.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy. It is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 cowly

NORTH SEARSMONT, ME.,
Sept. 9, 1870.

DEAR SIR.—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of Peruvian Syrup in my own family. My wife, for the past ten years, has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, and was so well pleased with the result that she continued its use until three or four bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than at any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 126½. I have employed physicians, and used a great variety of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the Peruvian Syrup than all the rest together.

My sales of the Syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend and even warrant it to give satisfaction. If you desire, you are at liberty to use this communication as you see fit, as it give me pleasure to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.

Yours truly, ITHIEL PEASE.

A BOX of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which contains three cakes and costs only sixty cents, is sufficient to supply material for at least twenty sulphur baths which would eradicate a whole catalogue of rheumatic and cutaneous maladies. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 26 4t

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE	Carpets at 20 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Carpets at 25 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Carpets at 30 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Carpets at 35 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Tapestry Brussels at $1	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Tapestry Brussels at $1	WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
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INGRAIN CARPETS
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DAMASK CARPETS
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TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
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TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
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HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
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PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE	Dolmans at $2 50	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Dolmans at $2 50	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Dolmans at $2 50	WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have	Dress Goods at 8 cts	We Have
We Have	Dress Goods at 10 cts	We Have
We Have	Dress Goods at 12½ cts	We Have
We Have	Ladies' Shoes at $1.00	We Have
We Have	Ladies' Shoes at $1.25	We Have
We Have	Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50	We Have
We Have	Men's Plow shoes at $1.25	We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COO K STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSO M ST IN THE WORLD.

The Commissioner of Agriculture.

In the appointment of Gen. Wm. G. LeDuc, of Minnesota, as Commissioner of Agriculture, the President has observed the rule which has governed him in all his acts since his inauguration—to listen to advice, and then do as he pleases. The appointment took every one by surprise, as the idea was generally entertained that some one of the numerous candidates who were prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the country, would be preferred. Gen. Le Duc has hitherto been unknown to the people at large, in any capacity. We learn that he was a Quarter-Master in the army, during the late war, since which he has been engaged in developing the railroad, manufacturing and agricultural interests of Minnesota. We learn also that he was a classmate and intimate friend of the President's in college, that he owes his position to the favor of the private secretary of Mr. Hayes, and that it was determined from the very first to appoint a man from beyond the Mississippi. Further, we are told that he looks well, talks well and promises well. He favors abolishing the objectionable features of the seed distribution and the corrupting control and debasement of the service for purposes of mere favoritism—Congressional and otherwise. He also favors a higher tone and greater utility of the work, more practical investigation, that will tend directly to the enhancement of value in production and reproduction of losses by all preventible means.

The *Farmers' Union*, published in Minnesota, says: Gen. Le Duc has every qualification for the office, is a gentleman of scientific attainments as well as a thorough practical farmer, a finished scholar, knows and understands the wants of the farmer, possesses an extended knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, and is the right man in the right place.

This is all good, and we hope for the best. We have a good deal of confidence in Mr. Hayes' judgment, and do not believe he would put a man in any position whom he believed to be incompetent. The new Commissioner has our best wishes.—[Practical Farmer.

New Advertisements.

ASTRAY—A three parts Alderney Heifer, past yearling, of darkish yellow color, with white hind legs and tail, and white mark in forehead. Information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.
W. A. BIGGART.
Millesburg, Pa., June 24, 1877. 26-3t.

STEUBENVILLE, O. FEMALE SEMINARY
Board, Room and Light, per year, $175, ½ off for ministers' daughters. Tuition in the English Course, Languages, Music, Painting, &c., very moderate. Send for a Catalogue.
REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., Supt.
REV. A. M. REID, PH. D., Principal. 28-4t

PAINTERS.
DOAK & LONBERGER,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28 1y

VEGETINE. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '74
H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist church, Sacramento, Ohio 28 4t

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber, assignee of J. F. Bacheler and John N. Fisher, late doing business in the firm name of J. F. Bacheler & Co., will offer at public sale at the Court-House, in Bellefonte, on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, A. D. 1877,
at one o'clock P. M. of said day, the Paper Mill, Lands, Machinery, Fixtures, Water Power and privileges, late of said firm, situated in Benner Township, Centre county, Pa., about three-quarters of a mile from Bellefonte, described as follows: About Eight Acres of Land, being all the ground lying between the road leading from Phœnix Mills to Roopsburg, and the road leading from the Willow Bank House to Roopsburg, and lying west of the lots on which the Ice-house is erected and east of Brockerhoff's line, reserving so much as required for the pond of the water power of the Planing Mills, Car Works, etc. The building erected on said land is 209 feet long, containing the machine room, 119 feet long by 30 feet wide, one story high; the pulp engine room, 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, two stories high; and the bleach house, 36 feet square. The principal machinery consists of two large Pulp Engines, with iron tubs, and a completed foundation for a Third Pulp Engine; also five Drawers, 8 feet by 8 feet, and two large Bleach Tubs 9 feet by 12 feet; also a 62-inch cylinder Paper Machine, with Eight Drying Rolls, two Making Rolls and all machinery attached necessary for making paper. Also, one Stack of Calendar Rolls, the top and bottom rolls being 12 inch and the rest 7 inch; also, a Paper Cutter and Reels. The paper machine is driven by a small 15 horse power Steam Engine. The Pulp engines and other machinery are driven by a 44-inch Lafelle Turbine Water Wheel, *under fall of 11½ feet.*
The Company built and own a substantial four-and-a-half-foot dam in Spring Creek, the head race and forebay 1000 feet long—perpetual right to the water free of rent. Spring Creek is one of the best water powers in Pennsylvania.
☞The above will be sold on easy terms, which will be made known on day of sale.
Also to be sold, a Two-horse Lumber Wagon.
28 5t SIMON SCOTT, *Assignee.*

Legal Notices.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Eyer, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARTIN EYER,
SAMUEL EYER,
Executors.
Rock Spring, June 6, 1877. 24 6t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMOM PLEAS of Centre County.
JENNIE E. BAUMGARDNER, by her next friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Roller, vs. J. M. C. BAUMGARDNER. } No. 21 Jan. T. 1877. Divorce, A. V. M.
The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, in accordance with said appointment he will meet the parties at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, July 26, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all parties interested may attend.
26 3t* W. A. MORRISON, Commissioner.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Centre County.
CALVIN WALTZ vs. MARY M. WALTZ. } No. 20 Jan. Term 1877. Divorce, A. V. M.
The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, in accordance with said appointment will meet the parties at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all parties interested may attend. W. A. MORRISON,
26 3t* Commissioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL HARPSTER, SR.
Letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. W. CAMPBELL, Exec'r.
Pine Grove Mills, June 26, 1877. 26 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christian Kaup, late of Boggs township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ALBERT SMELTZER, Adm'r,
26 6t* Bellefonte P. O.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of Samuel Baum, Bankrupt.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Baum, of the county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bellefonte, Pa., in said district, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of F. E. Smith, Esq., in the Bush House, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district,
JOHN HALL,
28 2t U. S. Marshal for said District.

New Advertisements.

James Welch & Co.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
CROQUET SETS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
MOTTO FRAMES,
Photograph Frames
MOTTOES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
at half price,
SPLINTS,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY,
SPECTACLES.
PEANUTS.
STORE NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"
WATER-WHEEL
is declared the "Standard Turbine," by over 650 persons who use it. Prices Reduced. New pamplet free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa. 28 4w

New and Thrilling! MILLIONS RAGER FOR IT!!
3000 Agents wanted for the
CROSS AND THE CRESCENT
by the eminent L. P. BROCKETT. Unfolds the strange Social, Political and Religious peculiarities and history of the Russians and Turks; cause of the war, mighty interests at stake; Biographies of Rulers, etc. Richly Illustrated. For terms, address quickly, HUBBARD BROS. Pubs., 723 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. 28 4w

Financial.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT for the Borough of Bellefonte, for the year ending as stated in the several accounts.

Account of George H. Weaver, Overseer of the Poor from Aug. 1, 1876, to June 23, 1877:

Expenditures		$2,848 55
Receipts		2,828 58
Balance due Overseer		$19 97

BOROUGH FUND.

Orders drawn from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877		$5,524 96
Water Fund—orders drawn from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877		4,830 83
Total amt. of orders drawn on the borough and water fund from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877		$10,355 79

Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Receipts		$4,963 95
Payments		3,441 69
Bal due borough fund April 2, 1877		$1,522 26

WATER FUND.
Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876 to April 2, 1877:

Receipts		$5,643 54
Payments		3,331 97
Bal due water fund April 2, 1877		$2,311 57

INTEREST ACCOUNT.
Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Bal due Treas. May 1, '76	$9,108 80	
Payments of interest, etc.	7,577 77	—$16,686 57
Receipts		1,914 53
Bal. due Treas. April 2, 1877		$14,772 04

BOND ACCOUNT.
James Harris, Treasurer. May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Bal. due Bor. May 1, '76	$5,623 50	
Proceeds of bonds sold	18,919 49	—$24,543 99
Bonds paid	9,030 00	
Orders paid out of improvement bonds	4,539 32	—13,569 32
Bal. due Bor. April 2, 1877		$10,973 67

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.
From May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

May 1, 1876, bonded indebtedness	$102,925 27	
Old series of bonds sold	1,200 00	
Improvement bonds sold	400 00	
Refunding bonds sold	17,500 00	—$127,925 27
Bonds paid		9,030 00
Bonded indebtedness April 2, 1877		$112,595 27

We certify that the foregoing accounts are correct.
ISAAC MITCHELL,
A. J. COOK,
H. H. BENNER, } AUDITORS.
28 3t

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Snow Shoe School District, for school year ending June 4th, 1877:
RECEIPTS.

State appropriation 1876	$287 04	
Bal on hand from last year as per report	7 71	
From collectors of school tax	616 57	
From County Treas, unseated lands	1106 48	
Total receipts		$2017 60

EXPENDITURES.

Purchasing grounds	$28 95	
Renting and repairing	3 40	
Teachers' wages	1205 00	
Fuel and contingencies	59 39	
Fees Collector and Treas	60 65	
Salary of Secretary	30 00	
Debt and interest paid	164 56	
Other expenses	15 00	
Total expenditures		$1,593 74
Bal cash on hand		$424 06
Amt due district from all sources		558 10
		$982 16
Amt due on unsettled bills		22 64
Resources in excess of liabilities		$959 52

We, the Auditors of Snow Shoe township, have carefully examined the above report of Snow Shoe School Board and find it correct.
P. S. YEAGER, (SEAL)
JOHN A. WOLFE, (SEAL)
Auditors.
JOHN G. UZZELL, Pres't.
Attest: J. H. CRISSMAN, Sec'y. 6t3

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of Benner School District, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 4, 1877:
RECEIPTS.

Gross Amt. of tax duplicate	$1758 27	
Bal. on hand last year	221 84	
State appropriation	300 84	—$2280 95
EXPENDITURES.		
Teachers' salaries	$1152 00	
Treasurer and Collector's fees	119 05	
Secretary's salary	25 00	
Fuel and contingencies	306 11	
Exonerations and debts paid	622 22	—$2224 38
Bal. on hand		$646 57

URIAH STOVER, President.
J. P. SEIBERT, Sec'y. 26 3

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 22, 1877.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$307,796 92
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	3,517 25
" " other National Banks	1,685 33
" " State Banks and Bankers	3,995 58
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	26,279 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	4,417 41
Premiums paid	36 28
Checks and other Cash Items	3,466 14
Bills of other Banks	2,079 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	671 07
Specie	1,060 00
Legal Tender Notes	35,510 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$523,124 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	7,568 50
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	85,333 37
Time Certificates of Deposit	175,674 85
Due to other National Banks	18,029 06
" State Banks and Bankers	1,118 49
Total	$523,124 53

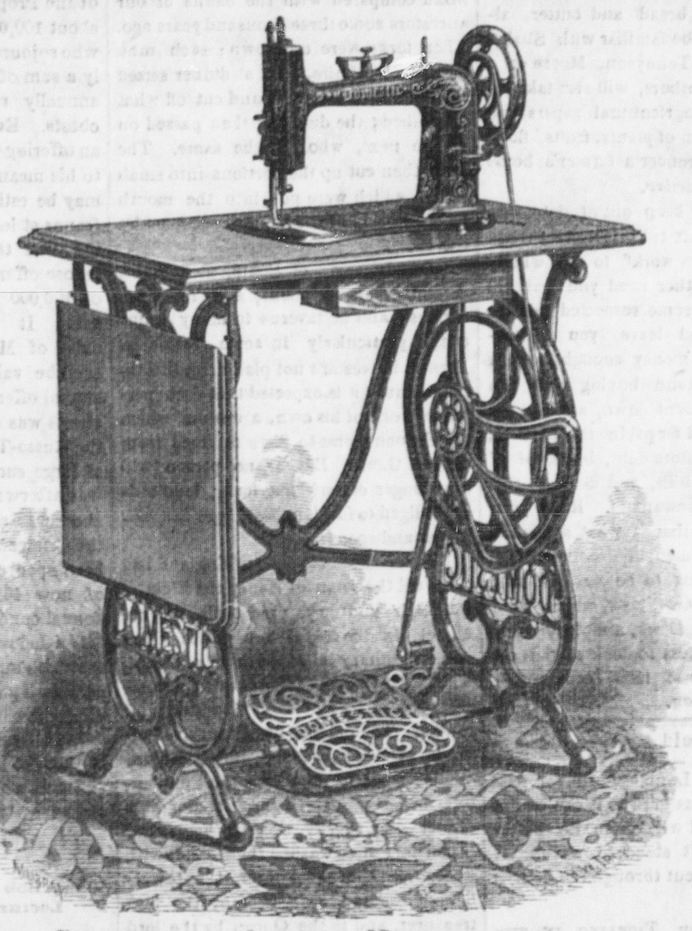
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Centre 88:
I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1877.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest:
E. C. HUMES,
JAMES A. BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
ADAM HOY,
27-3t

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Alleghany Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Muir's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.
☞By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.
A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.
ADDRESS
BUNNELL & AIKENS,
BELLEFONTE, PA
9 16

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Classified statement, from account as stated by Finance Committee and approved by Auditors:

Whole number of schools	10
Months taught	7
Male teachers	3
Female teachers	7
Total No. scholars in attendance	450
Average percentage of attendance	83⅓
Salary Supt. & tea'r. Sch. No. 1, per mon.	$100
Salary asst. & tea'r Sch. No. 2, "	50
Salary teachers of schools No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, per month	40
No of mills levied for school purposes	5
Amt	$5477 60
No mills levied for building purposes	5
Amt	5152 68
Estimated value of real estate	$35,000 00

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	$421 00
Paid to Treasurer on duplicate	3971 95
Paid to Treasurer by collectors	4471 80
Paid to Treasurer other sources	72 46
Total	$9037 21

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs, &c	$478 00
Teachers	2407 50
Fuel	191 61
Interest	2707 91
Advertising reports	27 00
Salary Treasurer	150 00
" Secretary	150 00
" Janitor	100 00
" Auditors	15 00
Outstanding orders	574 83
Bal. due Treas. June 1876	1299 60
Amt. to balance	846 36
Total	$9037 21
June 5, '77, amt. due from Treas	$346 36
Amt. due from D. McGinley, Collector 1874	800 00
Due from W. Jones, col. '75-76	4000 00
	$5146 36
Bonds	$32925 00

By resolution of Board.
26 3t JAS. H. RANKIN, Sec'y.

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
USE
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 25-4w

New Advertisements.

25 FANCY CARDS, all new styles, with name, 10 cts., post paid. J. B. HUSTED Nassau, N. Y. 28-4t

Best bargains in America. Maps and Catalogue free. Farms.
25 4w J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del.

LIFE AND HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS.
BLUE AND RED LIGHT. Dr. Pancoast's great work is Now Ready for AGENTS. The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO.,
25-4w. 723 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.

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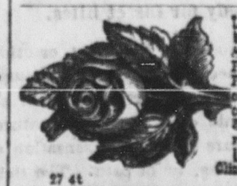
A chance for all to make or save money, and get the best goods in the market.
TEAS, COFFEES, ETC.
sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country. All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.
The reputation of our house for selling standard goods at low prices, (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity, that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior at the Lowest wholesale trade prices, when a Club is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to collect on delivery. All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York Wholesale Prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, etc. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble &c. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.
Send for Price-list and Club Circular. 25-4w
Siner's New York & China Tea Co.
M. H. MOSES & CO., PROP'S.
77, 79, 81, 84 and 86 Vesey Street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

Fencings for Residences, Public Grounds, Cemeteries, or
Farms from 70c. to $50 per Rod.
NELLIS' O. H. H. H. FORK, with NELLIS' Patent method for mowing and stacking Hay or Straw, without extra charge to the farmer. Agtl. Steels finished and tempered by Nellis' process to suit all kinds of soil. Medal awarded on our goods exhibited at the Centennial. Information free.
28 4t A. J. NELLIS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.



LADIES Elegant Imitation Rose Coral Set, Breastpin and Pendant Drops, Sent Postpaid to any reader of this Paper for 50 cents. Three Sets for 50 cents. In Currency or Stamps.
L. A. THOMAS,
27 4t Clinton Place, New York.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Is the greatest Blood remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. H. Smeltzer, Lawrence, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. The genuine has our names on bottom of wrappers.
9 28 1yeow

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT
A volume of thrilling interest by the eminent historian L. P. BROCKETT; describing the Russians and Turks: Social, Political, and Religious History and Condition; their Home-life Varied Customs, and Peculiarities, the cause of the war, the issues at stake—Christian against Mohammedan—the mighty interests of other nations involved; Biographies of the rulers Statesmen and Generals; all RICHLY ILLUSTRATED. The book millions need now. Wanted instantly. 3000 agents on very liberal terms. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 27 3t 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Rules for Farmers.

1. Be sure you know what branch of farming you want to follow. Select that which suits you best, and in which you will be most contented and the most deeply interested. Do not be persuaded that this, that, or the other, will not necessarily ruin your soil,—especially dairying, which if properly constructed is simply a species of mixed husbandry.

2. Having once decided what you will do, concentrate your forces and go at it.

3. You are supposed to be a man of brain and muscle. If you do not possess a fair degree of both you would do better to let farming alone. You are also supposed to be married. If not, I would not advise you to wait till you are thirty-five (unless you live in Connecticut), but marry when you get ready, if you can, an amiable woman, not deficient in brain or muscle, who has sense enough to know that bread and butter are not products of the imagination, but of the soil; and who understands making these articles in all their perfection. A woman who can make excellent bread and butter, although she may be familiar with Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, Moore or a hundred other authors, will also take an interest in your agricultural papers and in the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, etc., which render a farmer's home pleasant and attractive.

4 It is well to keep out of debt, but you need not wait till you have earned enough by "days work" to pay wholly for a farm. Neither need you wait till you are gray for some respected relative to drop off and leave you a legacy. If you have money enough to stock the farm you intend buying and can make a fair payment down, and have a reasonable period for paying the balance, go ahead. It is store debt, blacksmiths' and shomakers' bills, and debts of this class, you must beware of. Raise your own provisions; that is what a farm is for. There are men in this neighborhood who profess to be farmers, who yearly buy their beef, pork, wheat, fruit, etc., of their neighbors, simply because they are too careless to look after these important details of farm economy.—*Country Gentleman.*

Household Recipes.

How to use Lard.—Lard for pastry may be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife, and will make far better paste than if left stand to warm. It needs only to be cut through the flour—not rubbed.

Hoarseness or Tickling in the Throat.—Take a small quantity of dry powdered borax, place it on the tongue, let dissolve slowly, and run down the throat. It is also good to keep the throat moist at night and prevent coughing.

Green Corn Fritters.—Grate a sufficient number of ears of ripe corn to make a quart; rub together quarter of a pound of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, three tablespoons of flour and a pinch of salt; stir this into one quart of rich milk, eight eggs, well beaten, and lastly the grated corn; if not thick enough a little more flour may be added; fry in hot butter, or bake in a pudding dish. You may make half this quantity.

Cold in the Head.—This can be cured at once, if taken care of at the very beginning. Dissolve a tablespoon of borax in a pint of hot water; let it stand until it becomes tepid; snuff some up the nostrils two or three times during the day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required. At night have a handkerchief saturated with spirits of camphor, place it near the nostrils, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.

To Drive off Mice.—If you are troubled with mice, gum camphor placed about their haunts will keep them away.

Remedy for Insect Bites.

When a mosquito, flea, gnat, or other noxious insect, punctures the human skin, it deposits or injects an atom of an acidulous fluid of a poisonous nature. The results are irritation, a sensation of tickling, itching, or of pain. The tickling of flies we are comparatively indifferent about; but the itch produced by a flea, or gnat, or other noisome insect, disturbs our serenity, and, like the pain of a wasp or a bee sting, excites us to a remedy. The best remedies for the sting of insects are those which will instantly neutralize this acidulous poison deposited in the skin. These are either ammonia or borax. The alkaline re-action of borax is scarcly yet sufficiently appropriated. However, a time will come when its good qualities will be known, and more universally valued than ammonia, or, as it is commonly termed, "hartshorne." The solution of borax for insect bites is made thus: Dissolve one ounce of borax in one pint of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Instead of plain water, distilled rose water, cider, or orange flower water, is more pleasant. The bites are to be dabbed with the solution so long as there is any irritation. For bees' or wasps' stings, the borax solution may be made by twice the above strength. In every farm house this solution should be kept as a house-hold remedy.

That severe thinning will change the bearing year of fruit trees there is sufficient testimony; but there is one point on which we lack evidence—will it pay? If any of our friends have tried thinning to induce annual bearing, or to reverse the bearing year on full grown trees, we ask in behalf of many inquirers that they will give their results. With young orchards just coming into bearing the case is different, and whoever will take the pains, and give the young trees the needed care, can make their orchards bear annually. The education of the trees must begin with their first fruiting, as the first excessive crop, though small in itself, starts the tree on the wrong track. When the trees are young the quantity of fruit to be removed is small, and all within reach.

Knives and Forks.

We often laugh at the Chinese and their chop-sticks, or small, thin sticks of wood or ivory with which they eat, and fancy they must make very dirty work at their meals, yet they are cleanly and civilized compared with the habits of our ancestors some three thousand years ago. Then forks were unknown; each man had his own knife, and at dinner seized the joint with his hand, and cut off what he wished; the dish was then passed on to the next, who did the same. The knife then cut up the portions into small pieces, which were put into the mouth by the fingers of the hand unoccupied by the knife.

In many parts of Spain, at present, drinking-glasses, spoons, and forks are rarities; and in taverns in many countries, particularly in some towns in France, knives are not placed on the table, because it is expected that each person has one of his own, a custom which the French seems to have retained from the old Gauls. But as no person will any longer eat without forks, landlords are obliged to furnish these, together with plates and spoons.

None of the sovereigns of England had forks till the reign of Henry the Eighth; all, high and low, used their fingers. Hence, in the royal households there was a dignitary called the ewar, or ewary, who, with a set of subordinates, attended at the meals with basins, water, and towels. The office of ewary survived after forks came partially into fashion. We learn that when James the First entertained the Spanish ambassador at a dinner, very shortly after his accession, "their majesties washed their hands with water from the same ewer, the towels being presented to the King by the lord treasurer, and to the Queen by the lord high admiral." The Prince of Wales had an ewer to himself, which was after him used by the embassador.

About the first royal personage in England who is known to have had a fork was Queen Elizabeth; but, although several were presented to her, it remains doubtful whether she used them on ordinary occasions. Forks came so slowly into use in England that they were employed only by the higher classes at the middle of the seventeenth century. About the period of the Revolution, 1688, few English noblemen had more than a dozen forks of silver, along with a few of iron or steel. At length for general use steel forks became an article of manufacture at Sheffield; at first they had but two prongs, and it was only in later times that the three pronged kind were made. As late as the early part of the eighteenth century table forks,—and, we may add, knives,—were kept on so small a scale by country inns in Scotland (and perhaps in some parts of England) that it was customary for gentlemen in traveling to carry with them a portable knife and fork in a shagreen case. The general instruction of silver forks into Great Britian is quite recent; it can be dated no farther back than the termination of the French war in 1814.

Women as Politicians.

Before the New York Woman's Suffrage Society, ex-Governor Lee, of Wyoming territory, said that he had seen women acting in the capacity of sheriffs, justices of the peace, constables, and coroners, and that they were a great success. As jurors, they are unequalled. It seemed strange, at first, to address the jury as "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury." Mrs. Julia Weller, a justice of the peace, had had her husband brought before her for being drunk. She sentenced him for the full penalty—six months' imprisonment. Gov. Lee described a scene at a local election. There was great excitement, pistols and bowie knives were in every hand, and words that could not be found in any current religious work were being used freely. Suddenly there was a shout, "The ladies are coming to cast their votes," and all was still. "If the ladies had not appeared," Gov. Lee said, "I think that a number of politicians would have been killed."

The editress of an eastern paper apologizes for the detention of her paper, "because of the arrival of an extra male."

The Treasure of Islam.

One Chest which has not been Opened for 450 years—The Total Treasure Thought to be 600,000,000 Francs.

Mr. Delaplaine, the Charge d' Affaires of the United States at Vienna, furnishes to the Department of State the following interesting information concerning a remarkable war resource of Turkey—the so-called "Treasure of Islam:"

"The Cheik-ul-Islam has recently sent a delegation of doctors of the law to the Cherif of Mecca, a direct descendant of the Prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds to be applied in defense of the Islam faith. It is customary on these solemn occasions for the Cherif to assemble the College of the Elders charged with the guard of the Prophet's tomb, which will decide upon the appropriate sum to be furnished to the Sultan from the Treasure of Islam in order to aid him in the war against Russia. This treasure is formed from those annual offerings of the pilgrims which are accumulated in the Kasbah of Mecca. These sepulchers, which serve as offertory chests, are placed within the court of the mosque. Each pilgrim daily casts into one of these a coin as an offering, which constitutes the alms prescribed by the Koran as one of the essential elements of the merit of the pilgrimage, which every Mussulman should make, at least one in his lifetime, to the tomb of the Prophet. Accordingly every year about 100,000 pilgrims come to Mecca, who sojourn there a month; consequently a sum of at least 3,000,000 francs are annually received in these offertory chests. Every pilgrim deposits in fact an offering varying in amount according to his means, but which in the average may be estimated as equivalent to five francs at least for every day, considering that these are rich Mussulmans whose offerings attain even the amount of 100,000 francs during their pilgrimage. It results hereby that the chief of Mecca receives on the average the value of 15,000,000 francs in annual offerings. One of the offertory chests was opened during the period of the Russo-Turkish war in 1828. Several large sums were withdrawn, but it was afterward again closed. A second chest was again opened in 1854 during the Crimean war, but the third has not been opened since 1415, during a period of now 462 years. Inasmuch as the annual concourse of pilgrims has rarely fallen below 100,000, it is conjectured that with most liberal allowances the accumulation of money in the last named offertory chest cannot be less than 250,000,000 francs, and it is usually believed that the total amount of the treasure of Islam will exceed 600,000,000 francs, and even attain a much higher sum."

Child Whipping.

What Bob Ingersoll Said in His Lecture in San Francisco.

The children of poverty! My heart bleeds when I think of them; the children simply covered by a rag; the children of famine and of starvation; the children of drunkenness and the children of crime, flotsam and jetsam upon the wild, the rude sea of life; the children in alley; the children that couch in corners when they hear the unsteady step of a drunken brute of a father; the children, little babies with drinking mothers; the children, too, of the rich that have no liberty—these little children that have no liberty—these little children that are crushed, that are trampled upon, that are frightened, I pity them all from the bottom of my heart. What right have you to tyranize over a child? I have very little respect for a man that cannot govern a child without brute force. Think of whipping children! Why, they say children tell lies. Yes, cowardice is the mother of lies—tyranny is the father of lies. Suppose a man who is much larger than you are larger than a five-year-old child, should come to you with a pole in his hands: "Who broke that plate?" You would tremble; your knees would knock together, and you would swear you never saw the plate, or it was cracked when you got it. Think of a member of the exchange whipping one of his children for prevaricating. Think of a lawyer beating his own flesh because he evaded the truth. Think of a dealer in stocks punishing his child for setting afloat false reports. What an inconsistency! Think of it! If you should hereafter whip your child, I wish you could have your photograph taken when doing it, with brows contracted with anger, cheeks red with wrath, and the little child shrinking, trembling, crouching, begging! If this child should happen to die, wouldn't it be sweet in the autumn, when the maple leaves are turning to gold and when the scarlet vines run like a sad regret out of earth—wouldn't it be delightful to go and sit on the little mound that covered the flesh you had beaten, and look at the photograph of yourself in the act of whipping that child? Now think of it, think of it; and if all I say to-night will save one blow from the tender flesh of infancy, I am more than paid.

Several of the ablest of the Democratic press of the country are urging, with great force, that the President obey his own order, relative to the management of the administration without reference to political machinery. They urge that his order "now prevents all office holders from moving against the President's schemes, and yet assigns only reasons of State for trying their hands." This is really the test of the entire system. It should be consistent throughout, in order to be acceptable to the people.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

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BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of 1 sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Hardware.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

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ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

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A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 33-1y.

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without cutting pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Miscellaneous.

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Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-16-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

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Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK-SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

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Our New York Letter.

The Hundred-and-oneth—A feeble Demonstration—The Tammany Pow-wow—A new Museum—Sunken Barks—The new Pound—Death to the Spitz—The Russian Trotters—What New York is Worth—A Vanderbilt Grandson.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1877.

The glorious 101 years formed the stimulus of rather a feeble jubilee in New York. Whether popular interest in Uncle Sam's birthday is waning, now that the fine old centenarian has started out on a new hundred of similar anniversaries, or whether it is merely that our citizens have not quite got rested yet from their violent demonstrations of one year ago, is not quite clear. I think the latter is nearer the fact, however, and sufficiently explains the comparative quiet which reigned on Wednesday. Not but what there were flags and cannon and bells and fireworks, but they were not as plentiful as usual, and their operators moved in a languid and perfunctory way which detracted largely from their effect. Even the small boy seemed to suffer a little from the nervous strain put upon him by the protracted delay of the city authorities in deciding to allow him his customary license, and apparently went about his annual ravages on life and property with a shade less enthusiasm than is his wont.

As a consequence of this diminution of noisy rejoicing there was a natural increase in the seeking of more quiet recreation out of town. Streams of excursions went forth in all directions, the favorite resorts being Rockaway Beach and Coney Island, where some hundred thousand Manhattanites of high and low degree ate, drank and bathed, and crowded, jostled, fought and perspired in the pursuit of pleasure.

The formal celebrations in town were not numerous. The military made hardly any display, and a few societies only took official notice of the day. Tammany Hall had its regular pow-wow with all the flummery of "Sachems," "big talk," "little talk," "Big Injun" nonsense in which this incomparable body of statesmen are wont to indulge themselves. This affair was long-winded and bulky, but not brilliant, owing to the absence of the big guns of the Democracy, who, deeming it best not to affiliate too lovingly with Tammany, sent polite regrets from a safe distance.

One of the events of the Fourth was the opening at Broadway and 26th street of the new National Anatomical Museum, preparations for which have been in progress for many months under the direction of a celebrated anatomist and scientist, who has perhaps founded more similar institutions than any other man in America or Europe. The collections here shown are very rich, and form a complete guide to the study of natural history. The anatomy of all animals, wild and domestic, from the elephant to the honey-bee, the anatomy of plants and flowers, and the wondrous structure of the human body, are all set forth, making of the institution a valuable public instructor beside whose teachings the study of books dwindles terribly in importance.

By far the most gratifying feature of the day was the smallness of the casualty list, and the almost entire absence of the accustomed conflagrations.

After almost endless talk and controversy, the municipal dog exterminating machinery has finally got into full blast, to the great relief of twenty-five regularly appointed dog catchers and numberless skirmishing urchins, who, misled by the announcement that the pound would be ready a week ago, have each had a yelping crowd of captives to guard and feed for several days, until Thursday, when, all being in readiness, the pound yawned for its prey and swallowed up about 900 curs of every description, for the capture of which the city pays thirty cents a head.

The new method of disposing of these four-footed culprits is an improvement over the one tried some three years ago, when the dog crusade was last in a state of organized activity. The plan then was to put a lot of the animals in a tight cage and then by pumping out the air to suffocate them. This did not work well for the cages would leak, and the condemned purps would not die. The hapless 900 above referred to departed this life by being placed, one hundred at a time, in a large iron crate, which was then sunk for ten minutes in the East river. Despite the extensive captures already made, the number of canine vagrants is so large that they do not seem yet to have been perceptibly lessened, and the work will probably go on all summer. The expense to the city will be nearly or quite met by the sale of the skins, which are used more and more largely each year for the manufacture of gloves.

It may be interesting to note that in this first batch the dreaded Spitz dog, of hydrophobic notoriety, outnumbered any other known breed almost five to one. Several of the catchers were bitten by them in the discharge of their duties, and are now sitting round on the anxious seat, watching for the moment when they can no longer put water in their whiskey without barking.

Not content with sending their conquering armies into Turkey, the Russians are now invading American soil. There will probably be no serious bloodshed on account of this movement, however, as the invaders, although led by an army officer, have not as yet made themselves disagreeable in any way. The fact is merely that Lieut. Ismailoff and his companions want to show the Yankees something about the Muscovite horse racing stock and are busily engaged in carrying out their object with the aid of a splendid stud of Russian horses with their customary harness, vehicles and drivers, the elegance and novelty of all of which attract great crowds to to Fleetwood Park at each exhibition of the equine strangers. The whole establishment is valued at a fabulous price.

The wealth of New York has been again made the subject of prayerful consideration by the tax commissioners, who have just sent in their annual appraisement of the real and personal property in the city as a basis for the year's tax levy. From this formidable document it appears that the real estate amounts to $900 000,000, and the personal property to over $200,000,000, or, altogether, considerably over a billion of dollars. The increase over last year's valuation is about ten millions, which is pretty well for a year during most of which we have been assured that the country generally and New York particularly were running down like a watch with a broken main-spring. The tax to be levied on this property amounts to nearly $30 000,000.

Anyone who, on Monday last, had seen Oakley Barker, the favorite grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, standing in the prisoners' dock of a police court to answer a charge of theft, would be pretty sure to realize that having money is not the only thing worth living for. Here is a young man of say twenty-five years, with a name, position and opportunities both social and commercial such as few young men have ever enjoyed, who has been the special favorite and *protege* of the richest man in America for years, in spite of a persistent and shameless course of vice, but who is so thoroughly depraved as to deliberately turn his back on every advantage and honorable prospect, and consort with thieves and gamblers until now he is utterly cast off by his family and probably hopelessly ruined. His thefts and swindles have been so numerous of late, that the complaints against him would keep him in jail for years if all were followed up. It is said that his uncle, William H. Vanderbilt, has refused to go his bail and wishes the law to take its full course with the young rascal.

Reports from Europe indicate that Oakey Hall has procured an engagement from James Gordon Bennett as Eastern correspondent for the "Herald" and that he has left England for the seat of war. Hall's family and friends still hear nothing from him. His wife fortunately has sufficient property of her own to live comfortably.

Theodore Tilton has sailed for Europe, taking with him his two daughters, whom he will leave there at school for a time. He denies a rumor recently prevalent, that he has quarreled with Frank Moulton. RADIX.

A SENSIBLE WORD FOR THE GIRLS.—A girl who makes herself too cheap is one to be avoided. No young man, not even the worst, excepting for a base purpose, wants anything to do with a cheap young lady. For a wife, none but a fool or a rascal will approach such a woman. Cheap jewelry nobody will touch if they can get better. Cheap girls are nothing but the refuse; and the young men know it, and they will look in every other direction for a life-long companion before they will give a glance at the pinchbeck stuff that tinkles at every turn for fascinating the "eye of any that will look." You think it quite the correct thing to talk loudly and coarsely, be boisterous and hoydenish in all public places; to make yourself so bold and forward and commonplace everywhere, that people wonder if you ever had a mother, or home, or anything to do. So be it. You will probably be taken for what you are worth, and one of these years, if you do not make worse than a shipwreck of yourself, you will begin to wonder where the charms are that once you thought yourself possessed of, and what evil spirit could have befooled you. Go on; but remember, cheap girls attract nobody but fools and rascals.

The New York *Times* calls Judge Black's "Electoral Conspiracy" a piece of scurrility unworthy of the name of history, and the only thing ancient about it is the interpolated ideas of the would-be historian. A whipped cur will snarl for six months after he has been belabored, every time he thinks of it. It is about time this Black and tan let up with his antiquated nonsense.

Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, abhorred smoking. His Quaker council one day, observing him approaching, laid down their pipes. "I am glad to see," said Penn, "you are ashamed of that vile habit." "Not at all," returned a principal Friend, "we only laid them down lest we should offend a weak brother."

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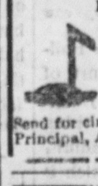

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9 23-1y

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The season is half gone and not a single big snake story yet.

——It is hardly safe now to let orchards remain out after dark.

——In a few days from now the vicious green apple will pucker up the small boy's mouth and tie bow knots in his stomach.

——This is about the time the doctor begins his swill-barrel tour through back yards to see who's been eating watermelon.

——A Somerset county man, by the name of Needhaff, was married to a Miss Mess last week. This looks like a Mess-alliance. But then, the party Needhaff no fears.

——When you go to Philipsburg stop at the Passmore House, on Main street. You will find first-class accommodations and a gentlemanly host, who spares no pains to make his patrons at home.

——Progress Grange, No. 96, Patrons of Husbandry, of Centre county, has lately taken in nine new members. They are furnishing their hall with new and elegant furniture. The interest is being kept up, and the attendance is good.

——Always look before you jump. A Milesburg man failed to comply with this rule, the other day, and when he had crawled out onto the bank and wrung himself out, he made the discovery that the brook was just four foot wider than he had imagined.

——The cane voting at the Catholic pic-nic between the editors of the REPUBLICAN and *Watchman* has been indefinitely postponed. Reason—were not chances enough taken to justify the church in making the award. Those who wish their money refunded can have it by calling at the Parochial.

——There is a good hint in this from the Hollidaysburg *Register*, and we commend it to the consideration of our readers: "We would just casually mention to some of our benevolent people of this place, that while they are raising money, clothing, etc., to send to the heathen, some of the poor people of our town are having their stoves levied on for taxes."

——Some time ago we had a law in this borough restraining the cows from running at large at night. It worked very well until the constable took some cows belonging to some of our very conscientious councilmen, when they looked at the cow law in a very different light and immediately repealed the ordinance. That is right, gentlemen, look out for no one now.

——Thursday, June 21st, was the longest day of the year, the sun rising at 4:35 A. M. and setting at 7:28 P. M., giving 14 hours and 53 minutes of daylight. By astronomers it is known as Summer Solstice, or beginning of the summer season proper, the sun on that day entering the sign of Cancer. The days after the 29th will visibly begin to decrease in length, and the nights lengthen, until the Autumnal equinox, which occurs on the 21st of September.

——The Tyrone *Herald* says that "Israel Miller and Fred Vogt returned home from West Virginia to spend the Fourth and say how do you do to their numerous friends. Both gentlemen are interested in a big contract down there, and we are pleased to know that it will prove a good sized bonanza for our friends. They are whole-souled gentlemen, and it is gratifying to learn of their success. They have our thanks for a lot of West Virginia papers. They leave Tyrone this evening to return to their works." The contract referred to is the government locks on the Canawa, which was awarded to our fellow-townsman, Charles McCafferty, who is still interested in the job, which we trust will prove a bonanza to him as well as to those who are conducting the work.

Exciting Chase after a Horse Thief.—Senator Peale traveled to the great pic-nic in Pennsvalley, on the Fourth, on horse back. He owns a splendid mare, a fleet-footed animal, to which he is very much attached, and which he values very highly. He spent the 5th at Millheim, and in the evening went to Rebersburg and stopped at the hotel. In the morning the mare was gone. The alarm was immediately given. A horse and buggy was found in the woods near Rebersburg, which proved to be Mr. Musser's, of Millheim. On investigation it was learned that Stewart Walker, *a'ias* "Walter Kirby," of Stone valley, Huntingdon county, had borrowed Mr. Musser's buggy for the ostensible purpose of taking a young lady of Millheim out riding. It appears that the fellow was inquisitive about the mare, to which he had taken a fancy, and Mr. Peale, thinking he was conversing with one of his young and innocent Democratic constituents, was free to narrate many of her excellent qualities. This excited the covetousness of his (Walker's) innocence, who is said to be an old thief, having stolen several horses before, and he followed Mr. Peale to Rebersburg. He was pursued through Union, Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre and Clearfield counties; also hunted for in Lycoming, Montour, and Northumberland counties. Two hundred hand bills and five hundred postal cards, descriptive of the mare, were circulated through the mails. Numerous telegrams were sent to different points. Advertisements were published in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Elmira daily papers.

One day last week At Harvey, Esq., of Lock Haven, an intimate friend of Mr. Peale, accompanied by ex-officer W. J. Westbrook, started in the direction of Huntingdon county, and detective Fowler was started in another direction. Messrs. Harvey and Westbrook obtained their first information of the thief at Pine Grove Mills, this county, and after hunting a day or two through Huntingdon county, they finally got on his track and pursued him in the direction of Warriors Mark, where they were compelled to remain over night owing to fatigue. They learned there that he would take the Erie pike west, and started in hot pursuit on Friday morning of last week. At Wallaceton, Clearfield county, they were informed of his having passed there. They engaged two men to join in pursuit, who overtook him at a farm house occupied by a man named Pickle, somewhere southwest of Clearfield borough. They attempted to arrest him, but he defied them for the want of a warrant. One of the men started for Curwensville for a warrant. In the mean time Walker put the saddle on the mare and mounted her in the stable, the Wallaceton man standing guard at the door. It was a frame stable, and a board being off at the back he gave the word and the mare made a dart for the opening, through which she passed, knocking off more boards, and in another moment the culprit was free. He lurked in the woods during the balance of that day. The neighborhood was aroused, and during the night the roads and bridges were guarded. He crossed the bridge over the Susquehanna, between Clearfield and Curwensville, about three o'clock on Saturday morning last, at which Westbrook and a companion were stationed. He grabbed at the bridle rein, but the thief was too quick and again made good his escape. Westbrook fired one shot which grazed his ear and knocked off his hat. When he arrived at Curwensville the streets were so thoroughly guarded that he was compelled to take the back track and passed out of the town in a south-westward direction. Not being acquainted, and the roads being something like "by roads," he was compelled to take to the woods. When day light came his pursuers discovered where some oats had been cut. In a few minutes the saddle was found by two brothers named Bloom. Shortly after Walker was discovered laying behind a log. He jumped up and run; was ordered to halt but refused, and took to an open field, when he was fired upon. The first ball took effect in his side, breaking a rib and it is thought penetrated one of his lungs. Two other shots were fired which missed him. Although the shot stunned him, he kept on until the loss of blood compelled him to give up. He told where the mare was—hid near by in some bushes. He was then taken to Curwensville where he remained over Sunday, it not being considered safe to his existence to remove him to the Clearfield jail. Messrs. Harvey and Westbrook arrived in our town with the mare about 11 o'clock on Monday evening, and Mr. Peale, with Sheriff Munson, started for Clearfield with the necessary legal documents on yesterday morning.

It is said that this fellow stole a horse before and was so hotly pursued that he rode into a thick woods where he hitched it and abandoned it, and where it was found a month after starved to death. Horse owners have reason to congratulate themselves that such a malicious and dangerous thief has been captured. He was the terror to the neighborhood where he lived, and it will be highly proper for the people of our county to make contributions to reimburse Mr. Peale in his extraordinary expenses. In fact, the Commissioners ought to do it without delay, and be glad of the opportunity. It is a God send to any community to have all thieves captured.

—— 97cts., cro-k, cro-k, 97cts. Complete set of croquet for only 97 cents at Welch's.

——We are indebted to W. Hayes Grier, Commissioner of Statistics, for the Pennsylvania Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Girard House.—By authority of Mr. McKibbin, of the Girard House, Philadelphia, we announce that the price of transient board has been reduced to $3 per day.

——E. A. Davis, of Philipsburg, is a watchmaker and jeweler, and keeps one of the finest assortments of goods in his line of every description to be found in the county. He is also a first-class workman, which is a truism no one will deny who lives in that part of our county or has had an opportunity to test his work.

Centennial Temperance Club Festival.—We hope our readers will not forget the Club festival, which comes off next Friday and Saturday evenings. The ladies who are acting upon the committee have decided to have a supper each night from five to seven o'clock. Business men and others will help along a good cause by going there for supper. Attentive waiters will be in attendance, and everyone who goes will have a pleasant time and the best of eatables.

File Your Local Paper.—It is well worth while to save your home paper, and have it bound. A few years will make it the most instructive and entertaining volume that you can possess. All the laws of association make it more or less a history of yourself and friends. Names, dates, facts, are preserved for you in the most accessible manner. Over it you may cry at your mistakes, laugh at your follies, and rejoice in a review of those steps that have led you to prosperity. It gives the history of your town, which is but an epitome of universal history.

——We have been annoyed considerably lately by some of our town subscribers complaining that they do not receive their paper regularly. We have repeatedly cautioned our carrier to be very careful and leave the paper where it would not be blown away, and when possible to open the front door and leave it in the hallway, and announce its arrival by a pull at the bell or knock upon the door. In some cases the front door is locked and the paper has to be left on the step, where it is frequently appropriated by some individual or other too close and mean to subscribe, or blown away by the wind and destroyed. All subscriber who fail to receive the paper regularly, will please inform us of the fact, so that the matter can be promptly remedied.

—— General Beaver gave notice in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning that the Sunday school proposed having a grand picnic at Snow Shoe Intersection, on Thursday the 19th instant, to which all the attendants as well as friends of the school are invited, including all the attendants as well as the members of the church. He announced several committees appointed for the occasion, among which we note: James S. Sommerville, chairman on transportation; W. P. Wilson, Esq., on finances, and Isaac Lose on grounds. Each family is requested to furnish such eatables as they may think necessary, but if any one or family shall feel it inconvenient to furnish any eatables they are respectfully requested not to forego the pleasure of attending the picnic. Any person not having the funds to pay the necessary fare should make their wants known to Wm. P. Wilson, Esq. The fare for the round trip will be ten cents. The train will leave at ten minutes after ten o'clock A. M., or immediately after the valley mail. If wet weather should prevail it will be postponed.

——On the 19th day of September, 1876, a great commotion was raised at the Court House—Jack Spangler, Billy Tobias and Pierce Musser, the deputy Treasurer, took it upon themselves to ring the bell with so much furiousness that everybody within hearing was startled, and the inquiry went round anxiously, what has happened? is the town on fire? The suspense was only over when the answer came, "No, no, no! We are only serenading and informing the people that our chum, D. F. Fortney, Esq., has just migrated to the state of matrimony." About train time the happy twain were seen wending their way to the depot, from whence they embarked for the Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Fortney's wife presented him last week with a magnificent reward, incidental to the nuptial consummation, in the shape of twin babies—son and daughter. Pa Fortney, by two, sounds right well. A lady remarked in our hearing, a day or two ago, that "she didn't want them fellows at the Court House to be ringing the bell till the clock stops any more, when people get married, for no one can tell what will happen next time, if they keep on with their foolishness."

How is This?—Among the ambitious young lawyers of our town is John Keichline, Esq., the pushing Democratic candidate for the nomination of District Attorney. He is giving his competitor, Fortney, a hard chase, and is leaving no stone unturned. But if the following correspondence be genuine, which came to us through a pretty straight channel, we feel Keichline has been guilty of a species of literary plagiarism that makes him rather a bad exemplar to be enrobed with the functions of the office of prosecuting attorney, the duties of which are to enforce the laws against all species of theft, whether literary or otherwise. If John succeeds, however, in cabbaging the delegates of the county as fully as he cabbaged the letter of Daniel O. Barr, he will knock Fortney and his twins, politically, into utter oblivion.

Just to show that John has no conscientious scruples about using other people's brains to win delegates, we publish the correspondence below, *seriatim*. John, you should keep your originals under deeper cover, and if you want to acquire a reputation as a brilliant political letter writer, you should not appropriate boots and breeches the letter of a Democratic candidate for office, enclosing his campaign circulars, as you can't well do it without being discovered; and then you should not use any other candidates' letters as your own, without giving the proper credit:

Pittsburgh Pa., June 16, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I enclose you a circular letter of the Allegheny delegation to the coming State Convention in reference to my nomination for State Treasurer, and trust you will not feel that it is transgressing the limits of a fair canvass to ask you to assist me in my aspirations in that direction. Whilst I done nothing but my duty in laboring for the success of our party organization, I feel that I have done as much of that work as any candidate for this nomination, and write in the belief that you will aid me with the delegates from your district.

I shall be glad to know that you would interest yourself in my behalf.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL O. BARR.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 29, 1877.

My Dear Sir:—I am a candidate to the coming County Convention, in reference to my nomination for District Attorney, and trust you will not feel that it is transgressing the limits of a fair canvass to ask you to assist me in my aspirations in that direction. Whilst I done nothing but my duty in laboring for the success of our party organization, I feel that I have done as much of that work as any candidate for this nomination, and write in the belief that you will aid me with the delegates from your township.

I shall be glad to know that you would interest yourself in my behalf.

Very truly yours,
J. M. Keichline.

The Longest Days.—We are now passing through the longest days of the year. They never dawned on a more beautiful picture or shown through a more genial atmosphere than that which now prevails wherever the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania unfold their rolling landscapes or living green. Everywhere in the grass fields masses of white clover pour the sweetness of their perfume upon the surrounding air, and the deep green of the landscape is varied with the bloom of yellow butter-cups, white daisies and red clover. Such summer days seem made for idleness rather than the never ending round of toil and drudgery. The weather and these days are for people in the country; cities know but little of them. Walking in the fields, now, and listening to the bird songs, and noting the flight of the clover-loving butterflies that flash through their brief existence in the summer sun, one begins to ask himself what all this endless rush and hurry of life is for, and why one may not be for a while as free and idle as the butterflies. Coming to this highest Northern point of the year, nature and the sun seem now for a brief time to pause that the children of men may enjoy the deep, full summer. How is the invitation received?

Think of This.—Out of one hundred thousand bottles of Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir sold last year, $1,000 were saved to the purchasers. This is one reason that we sell this valuable medicine at ninety-nine cents per bottle; and another reason is that we desire to attract public attention to it wherever it is not generally known. For all common diseases, such as headache from disordered stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, billiousness, and a debilitated state of the system from impoverished blood, this remedy stands without a parallel. Regular size and sample bottles for sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte. cow

——Last week we said that the Philipsburg *Journal* died on the 1st inst. of its Owen disease. This week it jumps in on us, and is the liveliest dead thing we ever saw. The publishers admit, however, that the disease with which it *was* afflicted was very dangerous and hope of its restoration to health was almost gone, but, like many another patient when given up, has rallied, and is now convalescing rapidly and appearing about as well as ever—only more so, for it is very much improved in every way. We wish the new publishers, Messrs. Bender & Beck, abundant success. "Go in," brothers; and "here's our heart and here's our hand."

——Early on the morning of the 5th inst., fire was discovered in Robert Taylor's barn, but all efforts to extinguish it were unavailable, and the barn was burned to the ground. The new brick house not quite finished, which stood near the stable, also took fire, and owing to the limited facilities at hand, could not be saved from destruction. Another building that seemed at one time to be in great danger, was prevented from burning. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss covered by insurance.—*Reveille.*

——Senator Peale has received a letter from the State Geologist, stating that in July they will make a special survey from Lock Haven to Warren.

——97cts., cro-k, cro-k, 97cts. Another lot of those remarkably cheap sets of croquet at only 97cts. per set of eight balls and mallets, just received and for sale by J. Welch & Co.

——Mr. J. Newman, Jr., will return to his newly-repaired store room this week. This is now one of the largest and handsomest clothing halls in this part of the State, and Mr. Newman is selling off at cost to make room for an immense fall stock. Call and see him.

——The gentle cow meanders through our streets taking at one mouthful the entire top off of recently planted young shade trees, causing hard thoughts to arise in the bosom of the property holder. But the councilman's cow must have her liberty. Owners of trees must stay around and watch them—our cows have rights and they must be protected in them if every shade tree in town is destroyed.

——The attention of our readers is called to the complete stock of watches, jewelry, etc., that Frank P. Blair offers at his store in the Brockerhoff row. His assortment of watches, especially, is the most complete one in the county. Every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and being bought at the present low prices, he thinks he can make it an object for every one contemplating a purchase in this line to call and examine his goods and his prices. He makes a speciality of good goods. No trash sold for any consideration or for any price.

——The Williamsport *Sun and Democrat* entered upon the eighth year of its existence on the fourth inst. The editor takes the occasion to deliver a long, well-written address to his patrons, bragging a little about his success and thanking them for their hearty support. The *Sun* is a very good paper, but we think it would show much better taste if it would do less boasting about its originality. If it is so original as it pretends others will notice and give it credit. With a great many of our exchanges we think the less original matter they contain the better they are.

Fall and Winter Season of 1877-'78.—We are now manufacturing one of the largest, finest and most complete stock of fall and winter overcoats and ulsters ever displayed in Bellefonte, bound with cloth, mohair or silk binding, and velvet collar. By so doing we are able to offer everyone in need of a fine, custom-made overcoat or ulster for the coming season at "warm weather" prices. Leave your orders now, and save money. Samples sent by mail. Also the fullest, nobbiest and heaviest line of fine pantaloons, custom-made, all wool and guaranteed to fit for $5.

Montgomery & Co.

——The laws of Pennsylvania provide a fine of not less than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for willfully entering an orchard, garden, hotbed or green house, clubbing, stoning, breaking or otherwise injuring any grass, grain, vines, vegetables or other growing crops; and in default of payment of said fine, the offender may be committed for not less than twenty nor more than sixty days. Fruit stealing, or the wilful taking or carrying away fruits, vegetables, fruit or ornamental trees is declared by law to be a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof in the court of quarter sessions, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days.

——Last Saturday evening a large gathering of ladies met in the Centennial Club rooms to make arrangements for the festival to be held in vacant rooms in Bush Arcade next Friday and Saturday evenings. Sub-committees were appointed on decoration, waiting on tables, &c. Every preparation has been completed to insure one of the most successful festivals that has been held in this town for many a year. The members of the club feel very much encouraged with the prospect that they will be able to liquidate all indebtedness and go on in the course of usefulness which they have pursued for the past year and a half. The enthusiasm displayed in getting up this festival demonstrates the fact that the club has the best wishes of the best people of our town.

——Last week our collector journeyed to Philipsburg, and he comes home highly pleased with the reception he met with "over there." Everyone treated him cordially, and all, with a single exception, paid their little bills. Such success these hard times is rare, and he wishes especially to return thanks to Messrs. Stockbridge, Wagner, Loyd and Parker for their kindness and attentions. In speaking of the Philipsburg Reading Room Association, he says he found their rooms very pleasant and the tables well supplied with a large variety of reading matter. Mr. Casnoble is president, and very much of a gentleman. C. T. Fryberger, Esq., late of Bellefonte, and who has lately been traveling, has returned to Philipsburg and is again connected with the firm of Hoover, Harris & Co. The firm have given him an interest in the store, and he is now in charge of that particular branch of their business. Mrs. Harriet Foster is building a very handsome brick building on the corner of Main and Presquille streets.

Murder will Out.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, or J. Zellers & Son, and get a bottle for 75 cents. Sample bottles 10 cents.

21-cowtf

West Branch Camp Meeting.—On and after July the 21 "orders" for tickets at usual reduction rates can be had at Wayne station, for West Branch camp meeting, by addressing the secretary, J. N. Welliver, good to return to August 31st, over the following roads: Philadelphia and Erie, at points between Sunbury and Erie; Northern Central, at points between Harrisburg and Elmira; Pennsylvania railroad, at points between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; Bald Eagle Valley railroad, at points between Tyrone and Lock Haven; Clearfield railroad, at points between Clearfield and Tyrone. The time for the sale of the regular excursion tickets will commence on the 13th of August, good to return until the 31st.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat take away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

CONNAHER—DAUGHENBAUGH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Beaver Mills, July 14, 1877, by John Craig, J. P., Mr. David Connaher and Miss Sadie Daughenbaugh, both of Beaver Mills, Pa.

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, July 18, 1877.

Our merchants are now enjoying an idle season and the store boxes are occupied to overflowing.

Grain.—The wheat market is decidedly flat. There is some demand, but there is none offering. Some farmers have been making inquiry about prices, but have not any thrashing done yet. Several are disposed to sell at present prices if they had their wheat ready. The old crop is all disposed of except one lot of about eight hundred bushels, owned by a farmer who resides within two miles of our town. This same farmer holds on to his crops with as much tenacity as he does to his breath of life. He was offered two dollars per bushel for this wheat and refused to take it. Now a dollar and a half per bushel is the maximum price.

Corn.—Corn is scarce, but no change in price.

Oats.—Oats are quite plenty and the prospects of a good crop make the farmers rather anxious to sell the old stock. The farmer who holds on to his wheat as though it was not raised to sell shipped his oats to a foreign market, and had the pleasure of receiving less per bushel than the market price here.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are plenty and sold in our market on Saturday last at sixty cents per bushel.

Butter.—The irregularity of the supply of gilt-edged butter is a source of annoyance to all butter consumers. Some of our market folks are not very particular about the age of the butter they offer for sale. Choice butter is always worth a fair price, and will bring it if consumers are satisfied they are getting what they pay for.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 50
Red wheat	1 50
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10 00
Flour, wholesale	9.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	15 20
Chickens, per piece	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
New potatoes, per bushel	75
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Lemons, per doz	60

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	112	112¼
" " " '65, J. and J	106⅝	106¾
" " " '67, " "	109¼	109½
" " " '68, " "	112⅝	112⅝
" 10-40 coupon	113	113⅛
" Pacific 6's, cy	124	124⅝
New 5's, Reg. 1881	111⅛	111⅝
" " c. 1881	111⅝	111⅞
" 4½ Reg. 1891	108⅜	108¾
" " c. 1891	108⅜	108¾
Gold	105⅜	105⅝
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	22⅜	22⅝
Reading	12⅜	12⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	7⅝	9
Lehigh Navigation	18¼	18⅝
" Valley	34¾	35
United R. R. of J	130	130½
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	6¼	6¾
Northern Central	13	14
Central Transportation	29	30
Nesquehoning	45¾	46
North Pennsylvania	46¾	46¾
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '82	102	102½